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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 867)

Name of Candidate	Kartik Jivani		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	13245
Center	online	Date	08-09-17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. UAE occupies a key place in India's Look West policy. Comment while elaborating on the growing cooperation between the two countries. Also highlight the challenges that need to be overcome in order to realize the full potential of the growing relations.

भारत की लुक-वेस्ट नीति में संयुक्त अरब अमीरात (UAE) का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। दोनों देशों के बीच बढ़ते सहयोग की विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या करते हुए टिप्पणी कीजिए। बढ़ते संबंधों की पूर्ण संभावना को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने हेतु उन चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए जिन पर पार पाने की आवश्यकता है।

UAE occupies a key place in India's look West Policy. UAE's importance for India could be gauged from the following benefits that India may get from UAE:

- UAE houses one of the largest Indian Diaspora. For their welfare, cooperation with UAE holds the key.
- Huge Remittance flow from UAE to India
- UAE is important for India's Energy Security as it exports large quantity of Oil & Gas to India
- It's important destination for Indian trade It's among the top 3 trade destination of India.

Recent years have witnessed growing 'strategic cooperation' between the two countries encompassing wide range of areas of cooperation including defence, trade and investment, counter terrorism, Science & tech among others.

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UAE's crown prince was 'chief guest' recently on India's Republic Day. Few of the areas bearing importance for India that transpired during recent visit are:

- India to help UAE in its 'Mars Mission'
- UAE agreed to fill up 'Strategic Oil Reserves' of India
- UAE agreed to invest in NIIF for Infrastructure Development in India.

Challenges before realising full potential:

- Chinese influence in West Asia needs to be countered amindst its increasing presence there
- India needs to balance relationship b/w UAE and Israel as both are rivals
- India needs to balance UAE vs Iran owing to their Shia-Sunni Divide
- there's lot of scope for people-to-people contact for furthering our bilateral cooperation

Given UAE's important position in West Asian Region, strong bilateral cooperation holds key for success of India's 'West Asia Policy'.

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2. In what ways is the approach of "Act East" Policy different from "Look East" Policy? Suggest certain priority areas on which India should focus upon to fulfill its ambitious geostrategic and economic goals in the region.

"लुक-ईस्ट" नीति की तुलना में "एक्ट ईस्ट" नीति का दृष्टिकोण किस प्रकार भिन्न है? इस क्षेत्र में अपने महत्वाकांक्षी भू-रणनीतिक और आर्थिक लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ ऐसे प्राथमिकता क्षेत्रकों का सुझाव दीजिए जिन पर भारत को अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिए।

India has adopted 'Look East Policy' post LPG reforms of 1991 focussing on East Asian Region. Recently, India transformed its 'Look East Policy' into 'Act East Policy' with the objective of greater cooperation with the Region.

Differences of 'Act East' with respect to 'Look East Policy' are:

- It encompasses wider region of focus including S. Korea, Japan, Taiwan and Pacific islands rather than narrow focus of ASEAN region as in case of 'Look East Policy'
- It seeks a more proactive role for India to play in the region
- It focusses on wide ranging consultations encompassing many areas of cooperation including political, strategic, defence, maritime etc. as opposed to narrow focus on economic partnership in case of 'Look East Policy'
- It sets out the clear objective of 'Act East Policy' of development of

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North East Region of India unlike 'Look East Policy' which didn't explicitly focus on it

However to fulfill India's geo-strategic and economic goals in the Region, India needs to focus on certain priority areas like :

- More proactive role in Infrastructure ~~to~~ and capacity building in ASEAN countries as well as Pacific Island nation
- Focus on 'Soft power' needs special attention, including promotion of ~~to~~ cultural exchange, Buddhist Religious tourism, Yoga, scholarship offering for more people to people contact
- Frequent High level political engagement to forge 'strategic partnership' with the Region
- India needs to stand up for common concerns of both ~~including~~ ~~for~~ like to ensure 'freedom of Navigation & overflight' in South China Sea'
- early completion of RCEP negotiations to boost trade and Investment ties further.

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East Asian-Pacific Region is becoming increasingly important in India's Geostrategic interests, India must actively pursue its 'Act East Policy' to realise her National objectives.

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3. What are the issues and challenges faced by Indian migrants in the Gulf countries? Enumerate the steps taken by the Indian government to address these.

खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय प्रवासियों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दे एवं चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? इनसे निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India has one of the richest Diaspora in Gulf countries including Iraq, Saudi Arabia, UAE among others. Diaspora in Gulf countries are playing important role in India's foreign policy framing towards these countries, enhancing India's Soft Power in the region, furthering bilateral engagements, help India earning Forex through Remittance etc.

However, ~~Gulf~~ ~~countries~~ ~~Diaspo~~ Gulf countries are increasingly facing many issues like:

- Oil price crash has resulted in retrenchment of many Indian Workers in ~~the~~ Oil companies there
- Global Economic slowdown has resulted in Unemployment problems there
- Poor Working conditions as well as exploitation by contractors and middlemen in luring them to work there giving false hopes
- Increasing political instability due to civil wars, Shia-Sunni conflict and democratic uprising due to Arab Spring has resulted in threat to their life and property.

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Realising these issues faced by Indian Migrants in Gulf countries, India has taken many steps for their welfare like :

- India has conducted Evacuation operations ~~to~~ in volatile regions like 'Operation Raahat' in Yemen in 2015
- India has increasingly taken up their concerns during high level political engagements with Gulf countries
- Indian Embassays in Gulf countries have taken steps like visiting workplaces to see whether there's adequate working conditions available to Indian workers or not
- e-portal has been launched for compulsory Registration by all middlemen to stop exploitation of workers
- 'Twitter SeWA' has been used for addressing their concerns ~~in~~ immediately.

Diaspora of India is playing an important role in India's foreign policy realising the same India has taken many measures to address their concerns. Such constant efforts are the key to realise full potential of Diaspora.

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4. In recent years there has been an increasing convergence between Russia and China on several global issues. What are its implications for India? What steps should be taken by India to protect its national interests?

हाल के वर्षों में रूस और चीन के बीच कई वैश्विक मुद्दों पर समाभिरूपता (कन्वर्जेंस) में निरंतर बढ़ोत्तरी देखी गयी है। भारत के लिए इसके क्या निहितार्थ हैं? भारत द्वारा अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए?

Russia and China, two of the important Global players today, are ~~increa~~ increasingly ~~finding~~ getting closer to each other over several issues of convergence including:

- both are on the same page in North Korean Nuclear test issue, favouring Dialogue rather than Military or economic sanction
- South China Sea claim by China is finding support from Russia
- both are pro-establishment of Bases-Al-Assad Regime in Syrian crisis
- both want multi-lateral global Order against USA hegemony
- ~~Afghanistan iss~~ pro-Taliban stance in Afghanistan Peace Process
-

Implications for India over growing convergence of Russia & China:

Positives:

- Interest of Multi-polar world is in line with India's Regional and Global Ambition of becoming an important pole in world order

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- Peaceful Resolution of N. Korean crisis resonates with Indian stance
- Changing present West-dominated global order and increasing importance of Asia in World affairs also is helpful for India's ambitions.

Negatives:

- Their stance ~~over~~ of involving Taliban in peace process could threaten India's security
- Increasing Pakistan tilt towards Russia-China axis is against Geostrategic interest of India
- India's call for freedom of Navigation in SCS goes against their present growing convergence

Steps to be taken by India:

- India needs to forge alliance with like minded countries including Japan, S. Korea and ~~Aus~~ Australia to counter Russia-China axis
- India should follow multi-lateral approach with healthy relationship with all the imp. powers including Russia and China as opposed to present perceived closeness to USA, which ~~is~~ has potential for furthering China-Russia convergence

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Given the Convergence of Issues of Russia and China, it's imperative of growing closeness between the two. India should cooperate with them over the issues of shared concerns but must stand up to them over ~~opposite~~ divergent stances by forging alliances with other like minded countries.

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5. What are the objectives and key achievements of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)? Also, highlighting India's association with the Commission, identify its influence on various domestic legal regimes.

अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार कानून पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र आयोग (यूनाइटेड नेशन कमीशन ऑन इंटरनेशनल ट्रेड लॉ: UNCITRAL) के उद्देश्य और प्रमुख उपलब्धियां क्या हैं? साथ ही, इस आयोग के साथ भारत की संबद्धता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विभिन्न घरेलू विधिक व्यवस्थाओं पर इसके प्रभाव की पहचान कीजिए।

UNCITRAL is one of the agencies under the ambit of UN, established in 1967. It recently completed 50 years of its establishment whose celebrations were hosted by India.

Objectives and achievements of UNCITRAL:

- It ~~ach~~ formulates legal regime ~~inc~~ acceptable to all the countries for furthering International trade
- It establishes laws, bye laws, Rules and Regulations for business, trade and investment among the countries
- It has the objective of promoting free trade through legal regime for development of World economy, esp. developing and least developed countries
- It ensures that Domestic trade laws are in consonance with International standards

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India's Association with UNCITRAL:

- India has been one of the very few countries getting elected to UNCITRAL seat ~~for~~ continuously since its establishment
- India has played an important role in shaping International trade laws & Regulations by providing Assistance to the body at all levels over 50 years of its establishment.

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6. Climate change can not only lead to an impending environment catastrophe but may also have profound strategic impact. Elaborate with examples.

जलवायु परिवर्तन न केवल आसन्न पर्यावरणीय विनाश की स्थिति उत्पन्न कर सकता है अपितु इसके गंभीर रणनीतिक प्रभाव भी हो सकते हैं। उदाहरण देते हुए विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Climate Change has both environmental as well as strategic Impacts.

Environmental Impact of Climate Change includes:

- Rising sea level and submergence of low-lying territories
- Deglaciation
- Raising catastrophic incidents like frequent and intense Natural Disasters
- changing temperature and rainfall patterns posing threat to flora and fauna etc.

However, Climate Change isn't only limited to Environmental consequences as is popular perception. It also has Strategic Impact as well like:

- Rising sea level and submergence of territories will lead to problem of Climate Refugees, which is bound to pose problem in International affairs. Present European Refugee crisis itself is posing great animosity between nations. Climate Refugee problem will be much more intense according to some experts.

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- ~~It is may~~ ~~f~~ Today, large chunk of population in World is involved in Agriculture and other primary activities. But Climate change is bringing in ~~no~~ uncertainty posing a grave danger of Unemployment which may further radicalisation and terrorism worldwide which is already posing a great danger.
- Issues over funding and technology transfer during Climate negotiations is creating a Gulf between 'developed' and 'developing' World.

However at the same time, Climate change is also bringing about greater cooperation among nations like:

- ~~closeness~~ ~~for~~ ~~Mitigation and Adapt~~
- coming together of nations for adaptation and Mitigation
- cooperation in space technology for disaster warning, joint Disaster Management operations etc.

Thus, Climate Change poses not only Environmental but Strategic Impact as well, both positives as well as negatives.

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7. Central Asia is considered to be India's 'extended neighbourhood' and a priority area in policy-making. Highlight the significance of the region to India and the challenges India faces in deepening ties with the region. Also discuss the strategy India has adopted to overcome these challenges.

मध्य एशिया को भारत का 'विस्तारित पड़ोस' एवं इसके नीति-निर्धारण में एक प्राथमिक क्षेत्र माना जाता है। भारत के लिए इस क्षेत्र के महत्व एवं क्षेत्र के साथ संबंधों को प्रगाढ़ करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत द्वारा इन चुनौतियों पर विजय प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनायी गई रणनीति पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Central Asia, consisting of 5 countries, is increasingly finding priority in India's foreign policy formulation over recent years, which was largely neglected in the past.

India has increasingly started focussing on Central Asia as part of its 'Neighbourhood first' policy with the region being considered 'Extended Neighbourhood'.

Importance of Region to India:

- It's rich in mineral resources including Uranium, Gold, Copper etc. as well as there's potential Oil and Gas Reserves found there, making it important for 'Make in India' as well as India's Energy Diversification
- Being relatively underdeveloped, it has great potential for India in terms of trade and Investment
- It's important for several connectivity projects like TAPI pipeline, INSTC etc. of which India is important member
- It ~~has~~ is important from security point of view for India to check terrorism, radicalisation, Drugs trafficking etc.

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Challenges India faces in deepening ties:

- Growing Chinese influence in the region
- lack of connectivity ~~as~~ b/w India and Central Asia due to presence of Pakistan in between the two.
- Growing interest of major Asian and Global powers in the Region due to Strategic significance of it is leading to Increasing competition for India
- Political instability in the region limits Indian Investments in the Region
- Afghanistan Instability & its repercussions in neighbouring Central Asia.

Strategy India has adopted to overcome these challenges are:

- India is an important player in stability and development of neighbouring Afghanistan for peace and security in the Region
- Growing cooperation with Central Asia to counter terrorism, capacity building projects and development of the Region
- India is actively engaging in various Regional fora like 'Heart of Asia Conference' and 'Shanghai Cooperation Organisation' for realising its Central Asian objectives
- several projects like TRI Convention, INSTC etc. are furthered by India connectivity of Region

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~~Cent~~

Realising the potential of Central Asian Region in achieving India's National objectives, India has taken the right steps in the direction to establish peace & stability in the Region.

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8. SAARC minus Pakistan can be a ray of hope for the sub-continent amidst SAARC's failure to be an organization for regional integration, economic cooperation and a platform to raise common issues. Analyse.

क्षेत्रीय एकीकरण, आर्थिक सहयोग हेतु संगठन एवं साझा मुद्दों को उठाने के लिए एक प्लेटफार्म के रूप में सार्क (SAARC) की विफलता को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, पाकिस्तान रहित सार्क इस उप-महाद्वीप हेतु आशा की किरण बन सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SAARC - ~~regions to~~ South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation - was established to ensure ~~Regi~~ South Asian Regional development, including 8 South Asian countries.

However over the years, it's been unable to function properly due to ~~titat~~ several reasons involving Pakistan like:

- Issues between India and Pakistan like cross-border terrorism, Border issues, Water issues etc. often hijack smooth functioning of SAARC
- Problems between Pakistan and Afghanistan like issue over Durand line, Taliban support by Pakistan to create problems in Afghanistan
- Meddling of Pakistan in Bangladesh's War crime trial

All these issues have often led to improper functioning of SAARC over the years. Recent cancellation of SAARC Summit by India, Afghanistan, Bhutan and Bangladesh which was to be held in Islamabad is one example of it. Pakistan has also been ...ling over various connectivity programs

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like proposed SAARC Motor Vehicle Agreement, South Asian Economic Union, SAARC satellite, SAARC business visa regime etc.

Realising this non-functioning of SAARC, other South Asian countries have increasingly relied on SAARC minus Pak. strategy for Regional cooperation and development in many sectors including economic, political, cultural and security Issues. Few of such sub-regional cooperations are:

- BBIN Motor Vehicle Agreement
- Recent launch of SAARC satellite by India for use by all SAARC nations minus Pak
- rise of BIMSTEC to realise sub-regional cooperation
- Increasing bilateral engagements of India with individual countries ~~like~~ e.g. starting of 'Air freight corridor' b/w India and Afghanistan bypassing Pakistan to fasten cooperation b/w Afghanistan and other SAARC countries due to non-contiguity of Afghanistan with other SAARC members

Though this strategy has the potential for Regional Development, but there are certain limitations like:

- lack of seamless connectivity without active Pakistan support as Afghanistan isn't contiguous to remaining 6 SAARC nations
- Development of remaining 7 countries and

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South Asian Region as a whole is impossible unless Pakistan ~~is~~ also experiences development.

Thus, there's a need to revive SAARC, isolating its functioning from other thorny political issues is the need of the hour.

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9. Why is the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) a cause of concern for India? In this context, assess whether joining the CPEC is a viable option for India.

चीन-पाकिस्तान आर्थिक गलियारा (CPEC) भारत के लिए चिंता का कारण क्यों है? इस संदर्भ में, आकलन कीजिए कि क्या CPEC से जुड़ना भारत के लिए एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प है?

CPEC refers to an Economic Corridor joining Kashgar in Xinjiang Province of China to Gwadar Port in Pakistan. It's a ~50 bn $ project encompassing various infrastructure like Road, rail, pipelines and Energy Infrastructure.

Concerns for India over CPEC are:

- CPEC passed through Gilgit - Baltistan Region of PoK, thereby posing issues over India's sovereignty and territorial integrity as India considers it an Integral Part of India.
- Chinese ~~pre~~ Investment in PoK would make it a direct stakeholder in Kashmir ~~is~~ problem, thereby ~~we~~ going away from Bilateral solution agreed upon by India and Pak during Shimla Agreement 1972.
- Chinese presence in Gwadar port will increase its Maritime presence in Indian Ocean Region furthering its 'string of pearl' policy to ~~cont~~ encircle India
- ~~It's~~ ~~st~~ Gwadar port being on route of India to Middle East, Chinese presence may threaten India's Energy Security in

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case of possible future conflict between the two countries

- CPEC will further China-Pak Alliance threatening our geostrategic interest as China will take Pakistan's side over any future conflict.

Viability of India joining CPEC:

Chinese envoy had invited India to join CPEC, however India didn't take it positively and even boycotted 'BRI Forum' held in China, clearly signalling its discontentment over present structure of CPEC.

Several benefits may accrue to India from joining CPEC & Belt & Road Initiative' which is parent of CPEC. like:

- India can get infrastructure finance
- wider access to markets of Asia, Africa and Europe in line with our 'Sagarmala program' and 'Make in India initiative'
- Digital connectivity may accrue to India

However, in the present scenario, possibility of India joining CPEC & BRI looks bleak. Given its many benefits, India should clearly articulate its concerns diplomatically with addressed

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CPEC has for India.

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10. Comment on the crisis faced by the Rohingyas in Myanmar. What has been the approach of the international community in handling the situation? How can the ongoing crisis impact India?

म्यांमार में रोहिंग्या लोगों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले संकट पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति को नियंत्रित करने में अंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदाय का दृष्टिकोण क्या रहा है? यह जारी संकट भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर सकता है?

Rohingyas are the ethnic minority in Buddhist majority Myanmar. They live in Rakhine Province in Eastern part of Myanmar.

Rohingyas are increasingly being persecuted in Myanmar. Myanmar Government considers them to be of Bangladesh origin and illegal immigrants in Myanmar. ~~The~~ Citizenship laws are biased against them. They are being targeted by Myanmar Military, ~~and~~ subjected to rape, murder, discrimination, in the guise of ~~tang~~ tackling Insurgency. Laws in Myanmar don't allow them to move around resulting in their Ghettoisation.

All these factors have resulted in their exodus to neighbouring countries of ~~Mya~~ Bangladesh and India. However, they are facing problems over there as well with Bangladesh planning to accommodate them in uninhabitable island and India planning to deport them.

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International Reaction to Rohingya Crisis:

- UN has described Rohingyas as one of the most persecuted minorities in World to draw International attention
- Many countries including China and India have put International pressure on Myanmar to stop persecution
- there's a call be civil society to rescind Nobel Price from de facto leader Aung Saan Su kyi to put pressure on her.

Impact on India:

- It could result in refugee influx in India posing various challenges like strain on already limited resources of India, popular opposition to immigrants ~~at~~ ~~we~~ especially in North-East Region, rise in population etc.
- There are reports that LeT, JeM are recruiting disgruntled Rohingyas for terror attack in India
- Fear of radicalisation among Rohingyas coming to India
- Guerilla revolt by Rohingya may become massive against Myanmar Army which may result in Civil War which is bound to have repercussion in India
- Kaladan Multi-modal project passes through Rakhine, which may face security challenge

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India along with other neighbouring countries must immediately put pressure on Myanmar to resolve this Humanitarian issue at the earliest.

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11. What do you understand by South-South cooperation? Highlight the importance of such a cooperation for developing countries like India. Also, mention the role India can play for deepening the South-South cooperation.

दक्षिण-दक्षिण सहयोग से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए इस प्रकार के सहयोग के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, दक्षिण-दक्षिण सहयोग को प्रगाढ़ करने में भारत द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए।

South - South cooperation refers to cooperation among the third World countries, who were once the victim of Colonisation and are today ~~either~~ 'developing ~~or~~ nations'. 'Non Aligned Movement', 'G77' are typical examples of ~~cooperation~~ ~~an~~ South - South Cooperation today.

Importance of South - South cooperation for India:

- It gives India an opportunity to become global leader by leading 100+ countries to realise her ambition
- India could utilise such cooperation to further gain negotiating powers in Global platforms like UN, WTO, etc.
- India could further the interests in ongoing WTO Doha Development Agenda negotiations to extract benefits for developing and under developed nations and put up joint front against proposal for including new issues like e-commerce, labour etc.
- India could realise her ambition of becoming permanent member of UNSC

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by garnering support of these nations.

- ~~At Climate Change negotiations could also~~ ~~be~~ India could also get concessions in ongoing Climate Change negotiations through such S-S cooperation, as all these countries have mostly similar interests.

Role India can play for deepening South-South Cooperation:

- India ~~is~~ ~~never~~ ~~sho~~ must engage enthusiastically in all high-level political summits of South-South cooperation. Recent event of downgrading India's participation in NAM Summit at Venezuela should not be repeated
- India should go for including new and relevant issues concerning today's World like Terrorism, Climate Change, Nuclearisation etc. in NAM to revive it post end of Cold War
- India, being one of the largest emerging countries and de facto leader in South-South cooperation must engage closely with other developing nations like African and Latin American countries to forge Unity and ~~enhance~~ extract favourable ~~the~~ provisions in global negotiations.

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12. Analyse the importance of NSG membership for India. Also, mention the hurdles India is facing in its quest of becoming a member of NSG despite consistent efforts.

भारत के लिए एन.एस.जी. (NSG) की सदस्यता के महत्व का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, निरंतर प्रयासों के बाद भी NSG की सदस्यता प्राप्त करने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

'Nuclear Suppliers Group' is an Export control regime for Nuclear export market. It's a 48 member group formed in 1974 post India's Pokhran Nuclear Test.

Importance of NSG membership for India:

- To become a part of Nuclear Rule making body to ensure her interests. In 2011, NSG passed Regulation against India's favour. India, if becomes a part of NSG, then it could ensure that such things don't happen again in future.
- India has an ambition of going on path of Clean Energy with Nuclear Energy being an important part of it, as promised in INDC submitted to UNFCCC. It could better be ensured if India becomes part of NSG.
- ~~Invest~~ To give greater confidence to Nuclear Investors in India
- To expedite stalled treaties. e.g. Despite signing Nuclear Agreement for Civil purpose with Namibia, Palindaba treaty among

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African countries is preventing Nuclear fuel export to India due to not being signatory to NPT. NSG membership could undo it.

- India having World's largest Thorium Reserves want to enter Nuclear Exports Market.
- To ensure that NSG waiver 2008 is not altered or revoked in future.

India has invested considerable Diplomatic Efforts in becoming member of NSG. For Instance, Prime Minister himself visited Singapore, Italy & Mexico before NSG plenary Session to garner their support. However, despite these efforts, India could not get NSG membership due to:

- NSG works on Consensus basis. But only 38 out of 48 members supported India's membership
- Chinese obstacle: China opposed India's membership due to India not being a signatory to NPT which it said is pre-condition for NSG membership. It also linked Pakistan's NSG membership to India, which is bound to create hurdle as Pakistan is known Nuclear Proliferator.
- Several countries proposed to have non-NPT criteria first before considering India's application

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Given several benefits of NSG, India should keep Diplomatic efforts going on and highlight her credentials of being Nuclear Responsible state, no-first use policy etc. to get support of 10 states who opposed our membership.

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13. While BRICS has emerged as an effective multilateral forum in a multi-polar international order, at the same time, as a grouping it seems to have internal contradictions also. Comment.

यद्यपि बहु-ध्रुवीय अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में ब्रिक्स (BRICS) एक प्रभावी बहुपक्षीय मंच के रूप में उभरा है, लेकिन साथ ही, एक समूह के रूप में इसमें आंतरिक विरोधाभास भी विद्यमान प्रतीत होते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

BRICS is an ~~to~~ cooperation Organisation of five fastest Emerging nations of the World viz. Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. It was formed in 2008 for greater cooperation among 5 Emerging countries in various spheres including political, economic, defence, security and Developmental issues.

~~It has~~ Presence of International Heavyweights including Russia, China and India has given BRICS an International recognition. It's the objective of creating a multi-polar World from the present largely US-dominated World Order. Its effectiveness ~~could~~ as a multi-lateral forum ~~could be gauged~~ for creating Multi-polar World could be gauged from certain of actions taken by BRICS like:

- establishment of 'New Development Bank' to counter US-dominated World Bank in supplementing as well as complementing Development loans not only to BRICS nations but rather a larger ~~devel~~ base

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of Developing Nations

- creation of 'Contigency Reserve Arrangement' as a counter to IMF for monetary liquidity crisis management.
- plan to establish BRICS rating Agency as counter to US based Moody's, fitch, S&P.

All these clearly point to effectiveness and objective of creating a multi-polar World by BRICS nation.

However, BRICS has many internal contradictions as well which might pose challenge in its effectiveness like:

- Wide socio-economic disparity among BRICS nations with Russia being Industrialised developed country on one extreme whereas South Africa being developing at a rather slow pace
- China and Russia are permanent members of UNSC whereas rest 3 are not.
- Differences among them in global issues like ~~Russia and China are are based~~ South China Sea dispute, Syrian crisis, Afghanistan Peace process etc.
- Viewpoint over terrorism is also drastically different. For instance, Indian attempt at condemning cross-border

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terrorism by Pakistan during Goa BRICS Summit was thwarted by China & Russia.

BRICS nations, however, till now have not let internal disputes and divergence to hijack the functioning of BRICS unlike other groupings like WTO, SAARC etc. Objective of creating multi polar World could be realised only if they continue on this path forgetting their contradictions.

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14. How is an asylum seeker different from a refugee? Discuss the need for a uniform asylum policy in India.

आश्रय/शरण चाहने वाला (asylum seeker) एक शरणार्थी (refugee) से किस प्रकार भिन्न होता है? भारत में आश्रय प्रदान करने के संबंध में एक समान नीति की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Asylum seekers refers to a person who is seeking political recognition and protection from a State. ~~Whereas~~, ~~Refugee~~ for any reason. Whereas, Refugee is the one who is facing discrimination or threat of persecution owing to his/her belonging to any particular Religion, race, class, ethnicity or political opinion. Thus, Refugee is limited to only these grounds as per International definition whereas asylum seeker could be for any purpose. Refugee is recognised Internationally and get protection of State, whereas Asylum seeker hasn't yet got any protection rather he's seeking it yet from the State.

~~Poli~~ Present Situation in India:

India ~~doesn't~~ ~~have~~ isn't signatory to UN Refugee Convention 1951 or Refugee Protocol of 1967. India doesn't even have a law or policy for Refugees. Rather, they are governed by various Acts like Foreigners Act, Passport Act etc.

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Debate about need for Uniform Asylum Policy emerged after Mr. Bugti, ~~sought~~ ~~Asy~~ dissident leader of Baluchistan sought Asylum in India.

Argument in favour of Asylum policy:

- In absence of uniform policy, it hinges on government of the day to take decision ~~which goes ag~~ on case by case basis which goes against 'Rule of Law' and 'Equality before Law'.
- Recent government decision of deporting Rohingyas raises question of discrimination by govt. in granting asylum when it has already granted it to other immigrants like Tibetans, Chakmas etc.

~~Since India hasn't~~

Arguments against Uniform Asylum Policy:

- India isn't bound by any international statute to ink uniform policy ~~as~~
- India has always been magnanimous by respecting Human Rights as seen in case of Afghans, Tamilians from Srilanka, Nepalese, Tibetans etc. so there's no need to have policy to guide the State.
- Absence of Policy allows Indian govt. to weigh the option based on Strategic decision on case by case basis. e.g. India gave ~~as~~ asylum to Dalai Lama to play 'card' against China.

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Given India's past good track record in handling Refugee situation and flexibility in approach offered by absence of asylum policy, there's no need at present to explicitly ink it.

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15. The recent breakthrough in the Civil Nuclear field is a sign of India-Japan relations moving beyond the calculations of complementarities and cooperation. Analyse in view of the multiple factors shaping India-Japan relations.

नागरिक परमाणु क्षेत्र में हाल ही में प्राप्त सफलता भारत-जापान संबंधों का अन्योन्याश्रितताओं (अनुपूरक) और सहयोग से परे जाने का चिह्न है। भारत-जापान संबंधों को आकार प्रदान करने वाले विविध कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India and Japan share 'special strategic and Global Partnership' as Prime Minister held during Bilateral summit. It encompasses almost all the issues of cooperation, including Space, Science & tech., Water Management, Agriculture, defence, trade and Investment among others.

India and Japan has seen many areas of cooperation during recent bilateral meet like:

- Japan's assistance in Bullet train, ~~from~~ planned between Ahmedabad to Mumbai
- Assistance in ~~the~~ 'Delhi - Mumbai Industrial corridor', 'Bangaluru - Chennai Industrial Corridor'
- Japan's technical cooperation in various flagship schemes like 'Smart - city', 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan', 'Make in India', 'Digital India'.

All these areas of cooperation between India and Japan traditionally have been credited to many similarities, complementarities and convergence in global issues like:

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Similarities:

~~- threat of rising & e~~

- Democracy, secularism, Rule of Law, Independent Judiciary etc.

Complementarities:

- Japan is ageing whereas India is youthful
- Japan has excess Capital for Investment whereas India wants Investment
- Japan lacks Natural Resources whereas India has abundant of it

Global convergence of interest:

- threat against rising China
- ambition of creating multi-polar World
- freedom of navigation across International Waters

However, recent inking of Indo-Japan Nuclear Deal marks pinnack in relationship b/w the two countries moving ahead of traditional areas of cooperation. ~~Importance~~ Though India has signed such deals with over dozen countries, but this is different from others due to:

- ~~Jap~~ India is the first non-NPT country with which Japan has signed such deal
- Japan is the only country which has been a victim of Nuclear attack. It's Nuclear cooperation with India marks

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and highlights the trust and confidence that Japan has on India.

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16. Enumerate the objectives of Forum for India Pacific Islands Cooperation and discuss its importance for India. Also examine the progress made by the forum in attaining its objectives.

फोरम फॉर इंडिया पेसिफ़िक आइलैंड कोऑपरेशन (भारत-प्रशांत द्वीप समूह सहयोग मंच) के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए एवं भारत हेतु इसके महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इस मंच (फोरम) द्वारा अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में की गई प्रगति का परीक्षण कीजिए।

FIPIC is a forum for cooperation b/w India and 14 Pacific Island countries. It was established in 2014 with the Objectives of:

- Faster wide ranging partnership between India and Pacific Island Nations for mutual benefit and development
- cooperating on various issues ranging from political, economic, maritime, security and developmental issues like health, Education, space technology etc.

Importance of FIPIC for India:

- It gives India a chance to move beyond its traditional region of Indian Ocean and foray into Pacific Ocean
- 14 countries bloc could help India in garnering support for UNSC permanent membership

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- ~~Pacific~~ All these Islands have wide EEZ rich in Oil & Gas Reserves, fishery resource etc. which could be exploited by India to realise National objectives
- To counter Chinese presence in Pacific Ocean
- Pacific ~~Island~~ Ocean, being surrounded by important countries like Australia, Japan, USA etc. has Strategic Significance

Progress made by FIPIC :

There has been two high level Summits held to forge cooperation between India & Pacific Island countries, one in Fiji & other in Jaipur.

few of the important developments are :-

- India has offered to share Space technology with them for ~~f~~ disaster forecast, disaster management & other developmental purposes
- India has offered Naval support for greater security and joint operations among ~~the~~ India & other other nations.
- India is also pursuing capacity building by supplying generic drugs, and other aids.

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FIPIC is still at a nascent stage. Though the objectives set out under it are yet far from being achieved, but a great start has already been given to faster cooperation.

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17. What were the objectives behind setting up of the International Criminal Court (ICC)? Identify the challenges that the ICC faces in becoming an independent, credible and effective institution for international criminal justice system. Also suggest measures to address these challenges.

अंतरराष्ट्रीय अपराध न्यायालय (ICC) की स्थापना करने के पीछे निहित उद्देश्य क्या थे? ICC द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली हेतु एक स्वतंत्र, विश्वसनीय और प्रभावी संस्था बनने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

ICC was established as part of Rome Statute in 2002 as an Inter-governmental body with the following objectives to try:

~~- to try war crimes~~

- war crimes
- crime against humanity
- genocide

by State as well as Non-State Actors.

However, several allegations have been raised over its functioning past exit of South Africa, Burundi from ICC. Russia has also recently formally withdrew its signature from 'Rome Statute'.

Challenges confronting ICC are:

- limited Jurisdiction as important global powers like USA, Russia, China and India have not ratified Rome Statute.

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- ICC's decision could be vetoed by UNSC, thereby often leading to politicisation of trials
- ICC doesn't have authority to investigate actions by permanent members of UNSC
- ICC doesn't have independent budget as well as its investigations depend on cooperation by States

Measures needed to make ICC stronger:

- their jurisdiction over P5 members needs to be established
- P5 members should refrain from politicising the trials
- International cooperation by all against gravest crime against humanity in an unequivocal voice is need of the hour
- separate Independent budget and Investigation staff of ICC is needed
- International pressure should be built by its signatories to others so as to adopt ICC's jurisdiction to strengthen ICC's credibility

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18. The Commonwealth grouping has been accused of talking about ideals that it does not uphold and wasting the resources of governments. Critically analyse the statement and comment on the relevance of the Commonwealth grouping in present times.

राष्ट्रमंडल समूह पर उन आदर्शों के संबंध में चर्चा करने जिनका स्वयं इसके द्वारा अनुसमर्थन नहीं किया जाता एवं सरकारों के संसाधनों का अपव्यय करने के आरोप लगते रहे हैं। इस कथन का *आलोचनात्मक* विश्लेषण कीजिए एवं वर्तमान समय में राष्ट्रमंडल समूह की प्रासंगिकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

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19. Discuss the strategic importance of the Heart of Asia conference with regards to India. Highlighting its key takeaways, discuss how the Amritsar Declaration takes the process forward.

भारत के संबंध में *हार्ट ऑफ एशिया* सम्मेलन के सामरिक महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसकी प्रमुख उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि अमृतसर घोषणा इस प्रक्रिया को आगे कैसे बढ़ाती है।

'Heart of Asia' Conference -

Istanbul Process was initiated in 2011 with ~14 countries to cooperate on peace and development of Afghanistan and Region as a whole.

Strategic Importance of HoA for India:

- It advances India's goal of peace and stability of Afghanistan, which is vital to development of the Regio
- It also gives platform for multi-lateral ~~platfor~~ engagement for development of Afghanistan as opposed to Individual developmental ~~and~~ function by India - which has increasingly come under Taliban attack, backed by Pakistan as it doesn't want India to get headway in Afghanistan
- Stability in Afghanistan will ~~lead to~~ provide opportunity for India to go for investment in Afghanistan, building greater trade ties, to go for TAPI pipeline as well

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as INSTC

- India's security and counter-terrorism efforts are possible only if region around Afghanistan is peaceful.

Recent, HoA Conference held in Amritsar, Punjab adopted 'Amritsar Resolution' containing various measures like:

- Terrorism: It seeks the cooperation among member countries for counter terror measures and also condemned Pakistan for giving safe heaven to terrorists
- Connectivity: It called for need for connectivity in the Region surrounding Afghanistan for growth and development
- Economic ties: It called ~~for~~ member countries to boost their developmental aids to Afghanistan for rapid development.
- Security: Declaration called for co-ordinated Efforts to tackle Taliban

Thus, 'Amritsar Declaration' is a major way forward ~~in~~ towards the objective of ~~peace~~ rapid peace process and growth of Asia as a whole.

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20. After remaining peripheral to India's foreign policy priorities, the Indian Ocean has recieved some attention in recent years. Nonetheless, given the significance it holds, involvement of actors with diverse interests and existing challenges, it is imperative that India redoubles its efforts in shaping the future of the region. Discuss.

दीर्घकाल तक भारत की विदेश नीति की प्राथमिकताओं में हाशिये पर रहने के उपरांत, हिंद महासागर ने हाल के वर्षों में कुछ ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इसके अंतर्निहित महत्व, विभिन्न हितों वाले देशों के शामिल होने और मौजूदा चुनौतियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, यह आवश्यक है कि भारत इस क्षेत्र के भविष्य को आकार प्रदान करने में अपने प्रयासों को और अधिक बढ़ाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

~~India has strong~~

Indian Ocean's significance has been undervalued in India's Foreign policy objectives till date. India has over the years considered itself of being a land-power, rather than a Maritime power. Defence Expenditure towards Navy has been the least traditionally among three Arms of Defence forces is a clear example of it.

However, India has over the recent years realised the importance of Indian Ocean to achieve her National Objectives. Several of India's recent steps point towards it like:

- Sagar Mala initiative for port modernisation and Expansion
- 'SAGAR' initiative by India - 'Security and Growth for All in the Region'

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- launch of 'Indian Ocean Naval Symposium' for Naval cooperation among rim countries
- ~~several~~ Naval modernisation plan
- several joint exercises with several countries to project India's Naval power
- Lease of Assumption Island by India from Seychelles to enhance Military presence in ~~Eastern~~ ~~India~~ Western Indian Ocean.

Challenges in Indian Ocean today:-

- there's an International attention building up in Indian Ocean given its Strategic significance, including countries like China, France, USA etc.
- Rising Piracy, ~~Gang~~ trafficking, Arms Trafficking, ~~an~~ ~~Indian~~ smuggling, Human Trafficking in Indian Ocean

Efforts needed by India:

- India needs to reach out to littoral countries in a more proactive manner
- ~~as~~ India should focus on naval capacity building, more joint exercises to be 'net security providers' in the Region
- engage more closely with 'Indian Ocean

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Rim Association' to forge cooperation with rim countries.

Given India's advantageous central location in Indian Ocean, ~~it's~~ it's Imperative for India to take more efforts to become leader of Indian Ocean in line with its rising ambitions to become Regional & Global power.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 871)

Name of Candidate	Kartik Jivani		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	13245
Center	online	Date	13-10-17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Criticism about the judiciary should be welcomed, so long as criticisms do not hamper the "administration of justice". In this context discuss whether the power of contempt of court given to the higher judiciary limits the freedom granted by Article 19(1)(a) and whether these two can be reconciled.

जब तक आलोचनाएं "न्याय के प्रशासन" में बाधा न डालें, न्यायपालिका के संबंध में आलोचनाओं का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को दी गई न्यायालय की अवमानना की शक्ति अनुच्छेद 19 (1) (a) द्वारा प्रदत्त स्वतंत्रता को सीमित करती है और क्या इन दोनों में सामंजस्य हो सकता है?

Higher Judiciary i.e. Supreme Court & High Courts in India have been explicitly provided with the power to punish for Contempt of Court under Constitution as well as Contempt of court Act, 1971. Contempt of court refers to power to punish anyone by Judiciary if anything said or done by an individual/ organisation amounts to scandalising the authority of Judiciary, obstruct in smooth administration of Judiciary or wilful dyanlt of Court's order.

Recently, contempt power of higher Judiciary has become a

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point of debate due to Judiciary's invoking of this provision to punish ex-Justice Katju & Justice Karnan.

It's increasingly being criticised that ~~&~~ Contempt power is being misused by Judiciary to even curb fair amount of criticism of Judiciary. e.g. Justice Katju criticising the judgement of SC in one of the rape case verdict was slapped with contempt charges, which goes against Art 19 (1) - freedom of speech and Expression. Even though, it comes with the Reasonable restriction of 'Contempt of Court', but the contours of it hasn't been properly demarcated giving wide scope for misuse by Higher Judiciary

Need of the hour is 'Judicial Restraint' ~~and~~ i.e. Judiciary itself must recognise that ~~the~~ freedom of speech & Expression also involves

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freedom to criticise & it should invoke contempt provisions judiciously to strike the right balance b/w the contempt power on one hand and Art 19 on the other. Contempt of Court Act, 1971 also could be amended to clearly define the power.

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2. Special rights are not privileges but they are granted to make it possible for minorities to preserve their identity, culture and traditions. Elaborate in the context of India with examples.

विशिष्ट अधिकार विशेषाधिकार नहीं हैं, बल्कि अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए अपनी पहचान, संस्कृति और परंपराओं के संरक्षण को संभव बनाने के लिए इन्हें प्रदान किया गया है। उदाहरण सहित भारत के संदर्भ में सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Minorities in India i.e. on the basis of Religion and Language have been provided with several exclusive Fundamental Rights under Art. 29 & 30 of Constitution.

- It provides for right to preserve and protect their distinct culture, tradition and script. They have also been provided with the Right to Establish and administer Educational Institution for the purpose of preserving their culture and pass on to next generation.

However, ~~in~~ right since Independence, it had often been criticised by ~~vari~~ some section of

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society that these special rights amount to Discrimination of Majority vis-a-vis minority and have branded govt. of being 'pseudo-secular'.

However, this criticism doesn't hold the ground in the context of India. India, having a high diversity in terms of Religion and language needs these special rights. Moreover, majority population being Hindu constitutes >70% of total population as well as states being divided on the lines of language, these rights hold all the more importance. ~~the~~ ~~about~~ In a democratic country, majority could clearly win election and come to power, thereby may harm the interest of minorities in terms of their culture, tradition etc.

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e.g. Even though Jain is one of the richest community in India, fact of them being in minority could clearly harm their interests & therefore require special rights.

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3. A clear delineation of functions of local governments vis-à-vis State Governments will only strengthen the principle of subsidiarity. In this context, discuss the challenges and the reforms required for effective democratic decentralization in India.

राज्य सरकारों के साथ-साथ स्थानीय सरकारों के कार्यों के स्पष्ट आरेखण (निरूपण) से केवल अनुषंगिकता का सिद्धांत पुष्ट होगा। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में प्रभावी लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has added 3rd tier to the her political system by ~~enacting~~ passing 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. Even though it has established a level of political institutions ~~at~~ viz. PRIs & ULBs, it has not been met with desired success of democratic decentralisation due to various issues surrounding it

Few of the Challenges:

- ~~State govt. has not devo~~
- 73rd & 74th CAA makes it optional for state govts. to devolve functions enumerated in XIth & XIIth Schedule of Constitution, which the state govts. have not devolved meaningfully

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- State govt. have not provided them with adequate financial power to levy taxes locally. Moreover, even ~~to~~ grants and tax devolution from states come in the form of tied fund.
- local govts don't have adequate officials of their own, rather they depend on state govt. officials who are not accountable to them, rather they're accountable to the state govt. thereby creating friction
- Apart from these, other challenges include
  - Inability and lack of will of elected local govt. members to collect taxes & fees due to political reasons.
  - caste issues often hijack smooth functioning of Panchayats

Reforms needed:

- There's a need for ~~the~~ devolution of funds - functions and functionaries from state govt. to local bodies.

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- capacity building through adequate training of elected local govt. members hold the key
- ~~Constit~~ Centre should push for devolving more powers to local bodies by state govt. conditional to itself devolving more power to state govts.

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4. Despite being a welcome step, Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 fails to resolve the issue of overlapping of jurisdiction between the legislature and judiciary. Analyse.

स्वागत योग्य कदम होने के बावजूद, अंतरराज्यीय जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच क्षेत्राधिकार के परस्पर अतिव्यापन का मुद्दा सुलझाने में विफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Inter State river water disputes is one of the perennial issue concerning Inter-state relations. Recent controversies surrounding Cauvery water dispute highlight the ~~pe~~ negative impact of it.

Present legal framework under Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 has many lacunaes like:

- absence of time frame for ~~se~~ clarification order by Tribunal
- ad-hocism in setting up seperate Tribunal for each dispute

~~- Judiciary~~

To plug these lacunae, govt. came up with Inter state Water Dispute (Amendment) Bill, 2017

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having provisions of:

- Permanent Tribunal with separate benches for each dispute
- providing for 'Dispute Resolution Committee' to amicably resolve dispute before handling it over to tribunal
- An Institution to be set up to collect real time data about rainfall, water flow etc. of all major inter-state river basins
- Order of tribunal shall come into force without the need for notifying it by Central govt.

All these provisions are definitely progressive ones and seek to rectify present lacunae, of inordinate delay, lack of availability of reliable data by tribunal, central govt. delaying in notifying the Order etc.

However, major challenge confronting Inter-state water dispute is Judiciary's liberal acceptance of admitting plea of one of the states

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under SLP challenging Tribunal's order. It has been noticed that in many cases, state govts have resorted to challenging the Order in SC, thereby inordinately delaying the dispute. There's a need for Judiciary to keep restraint in admitting pleas unless there's a fear of gross violation of Natural Justice principle.

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5. Critically discuss the major reforms introduced in the area of electoral funding in Union Budget 2017. Do you think that state funding of elections is a viable idea to check misuse of money power in politics?

2017 के केंद्रीय बजट में चुनावी वित्तपोषण को लेकर प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि राजनीति में धनबल का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिए चुनावों का राज्य द्वारा वित्त पोषण एक व्यावहारिक विचार है?

Election exercise in India has, over the years, been marked by heavy use of money power, thereby creating non-level playing field among rich and poor candidates as well as it acts as a source of black money generation.

To curb these funding issues, Budget 2017 brought about many changes like.

- It proposed 'electoral bonds' to bring in transparency in funding
- It limited anonymous cash donation ceiling from earlier 20,000 Rs. to Rs. 2000 per person to any political party
- It did away with cap of 7.5% of avg. profit on corporates, which could be donated to a party. Moreover, it also brought about anonymity

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principle i.e. no need for Corporates to disclose as to whom did they donate

- provided for compulsory filing of IT returns by parties to continue availing versions benefits.

~~Hoo~~ Though these are progressive reforms at checking money power in elections, doubts are raised over its effectiveness like:

- Cap of 2000 Rs. cash donation won't make much difference as there's no limit on how much a party can accept in cash
- crony capitalism fear as 7.5% cap done away with as well as anonymity granted.

State Funding:

Arguments in favour:

- It would provide for state funding for election, so candidate's and party's dependence on corporates would

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go down, thereby checking money power
- Along with state funding, restriction could as well be laid down on party's fund generation activities, so money power could be checked.

Against:
- It would put heavy burden on state Exchequer, but still use of money power won't be prevented as such as money used today is black unaccounted money, which would even continue to be used even if state funding is provided for.

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6. The provision of 33% reservation of seats for women in urban local body elections in Nagaland has been in news for various reasons in recent times. Discuss the underlying issues in light of the constitutional provisions at stake and the social realities of the state.

हाल ही में नागालैंड में शहरी स्थानीय निकाय के चुनावों में महिलाओं के लिए 33% सीटों के आरक्षण का प्रावधान विभिन्न कारणों से सुर्खियों में रहा है। इस सन्दर्भ में राज्य की सामाजिक वास्तविकताओं तथा दाँव पर लगे संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के आलोक में अंतर्निहित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, there were wide-spread agitations in Nagaland over State govt's ~~pro~~ holding of election for ULB with 33% Reservation of women.

Constitution, under Art 243T provides for atleast 33% Reservation of seats of ULB for women. However, Constitution under Art. 371 A also provides for special provision for Nagaland, whereby it states that 'No law of Parliament ~~or State legislature~~ would apply in case of Nagaland unless its state legislature approves of it, for the laws related to an impacting social and cultural norms and practises of Naga people among other things.

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Present agitation is nothing but a conflict between these two provisions. Naga people contend that women standing for Election is against their cultural norms, which is exclusive domain of men. They are not against women's representation per say, they are ready to give ~~them~~ ~~the~~ women representation through Nomination, rather than Election.

However, not allowing women to stand for Election as stipulated under Art 371 A goes against the Constitutional principle of 'Gender Justice'. They have the equal right to have reservation, ~~not providing it would go agains~~ in ULB on their own. It's essential for women Empowerment.

Need of the hour is to hold elections by providing 33% Reservation to women and an attempt to win

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over the contention of Naga men through awareness about importance of women's reservation.

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7. Enumerate the guidelines for police reforms as laid down by the Supreme Court in Prakash Singh case in 2006. In this regard, critically discuss the issues in their implementation by the States.

2006 में प्रकाश सिंह मामले में पुलिस सुधारों पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा यथा निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस संबंध में, राज्यों द्वारा उनके कार्यान्वयन में निहित मुद्दों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Supreme Court had, under Prakash Singh Judgement provided for 7 directives to state as well as central govts. for police reforms.

Guidelines:

- Ensuring 2 years tenure of DGP of State.
- Ensuring 2 years of tenure of all police officials higher than the rank of Deputy Superintendent of police.
- Establishing 'State Security Commission' to check uncommented influence of state govt. over police functioning
- Separate law & order function of police from its Investigation function
- Create an Institution to decide on transfer, promotion and posting of police officials of the state.

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- Institution to be established to consider all complaints ~~regar~~ against police and provide for independent Investigation.

Status of Implementation:

Recently, SC had, in one of its judgements, orally observed ~~ab~~ about unwillingness of state govts. to implement Prakash Singh judgement guidelines.

- Even though, many of the states have constituted 'State security commission', but its function ~~&~~ and composition deviate from SC guideline, ~~digest~~ making it ineffective
- Investigation & law & order still continue to be reposed in the same police ~~de~~ officer
- ~~Sta~~ - No security of tenure as was witnessed recently in case of Kerala govt. removing T.P. Senkumar as DGP

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States are unwilling to let loose their control over police.

There's a need for SC to take proactive step by issuing contempt notice to states to ensure police reforms, which is long overdue in India.

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8. While the Competition Commission of India and sector-specific regulators are required to complement each other, overlapping jurisdiction has resulted in regulatory parallelism amongst them. Comment.

जहां भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग और क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट नियामकों को एक-दूसरे का पूरक बनने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं परस्पर अतिव्यापी अधिकार क्षेत्र का परिणाम उनके बीच नियामकीय समानांतरता के रूप में सामने आया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India has a host of Regulators for regulating different sectors of Economy. However, these sector specific Regulators have often come in conflict with Competition Commission of India.

CCI has a mandate to check predatory pricing, monopolistic tendencies and cartelisation, which involves its jurisdiction expanding over entire Economy, across all sectors. Whereas, sector specific Regulators like RBI, SEBI, TRAI etc. are mandated to ensure quality, checking (-ve) externality, equity etc. of specific sectors.

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Due to this overlapping Jurisdiction between the two, they have many a times come at conflict with each other. For instance,

- conflict b/w CCI & RBI over Bank Merger
- conflict b/w CCI & SEBI over ~~ps~~ Merger & Acquisition.
- conflict b/w TRAI & CCI over tariff pricing.

For smooth functioning of CCI as well as sector specific Regulators, ~~the~~ following steps need to be taken:

- clearly demarcating the respective roles of both in dealing with a given case, which is today largely uncodified creating a conflict b/w the two
- Providing for formal & informal consultation channels b/w the two, so that co-ordination could be ensured
- ~~Inter~~ Cross deputation of officials

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b/w the two, so that they can better appreciate the roles of ~~each~~ each one.

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9. There is both spatial and economic inequality with regards to access to healthcare services in India. Elaborate. How does the New Health Policy attempts to address these issues?

भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुँच के संबंध में स्थानिक और आर्थिक दोनों असमानताएं विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। नई स्वास्थ्य नीति कैसे इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास करती है?

Healthcare services in India has many challenges before it, one of the biggest one being spatial and Economic Inequality in terms of access.

Spatial Inequality:

- Healthcare services have largely been confined to Urban areas only, with relative neglect of Rural areas, Especially secondary & tertiary care.
- ~~Pr~~ Since private sector ~~holds~~ handles > 50% of Healthcare services, it doesn't want to establish itself in rural areas which don't provide high-paying capacity patients.
- Even in terms of Health Insurance coverage, Urban areas outweigh rural areas.

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Economic Inequality:

- High Privatisation of Healthcare services in India has resulted in inaccessibility of healthcare services by the poor.

It's in this context, New Health policy, 2017 seeks to correct this spatial and Economic Inequality in following ways:

- It seeks to increase healthcare expenditure from present ~1.3% to 2.5% of GDP by 2025 which will help poor in accessing healthcare services as their out of pocket expenditure would reduce.
- It seeks to spend ~2/3rd of total public health spending on primary healthcare which would esp. help Rural areas, which today lack health care services
- It seeks to take private sector on board as well in ~~providing~~

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~~health~~ assisting govt. in providing healthcare services, which ~~a~~ may enhance pvt. sector presence in Rural areas as well.

- It seeks to mainstream AYUSH, thereby creating ~~&~~ access to healthcare even by poor, as AYUSH involves low cost than Allopathy.

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10. Census 2011 observed that there has been a significant increase in urban homeless households in the period between 2001 and 2011. What are homeless households? Highlighting the challenges faced by them, discuss the causes for increase in such households. Suggest various measures to rehabilitate these households.

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार वर्ष 2001 से 2011 की अवधि में शहरी बेघर परिवारों की संख्या में सार्थक वृद्धि हुई है। बेघर परिवार से क्या तात्पर्य है? उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या में होने वाली वृद्धि के कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इन परिवारों के पुनर्वास हेतु विभिन्न उपाय सुझाएँ।

Census 2011 has pointed out to the rising trend of 'urban homeless households' as compared to Census 2001. 'Homeless Household' refers to the household in urban areas which don't have pucca house to stay in, thereby forcing them to live ~~at~~ on footpath, under bridges, ~~R~~ on Railway platforms etc.

Challenges faced by them:

- Higher vulnerability to Disasters
- Privacy issues
- loss of dignity of women as they find it difficult to defacate, change clothes, safety issues as they

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are easy target for Sexual harass-ment

- Gross Human rights violation

Causes for increasing Homeless Households:

- Poor state of Agriculture and lack of availability of alternate employments in Rural areas has resulted in high Urbanisation trend
- Over crowding of Urban areas, whereby even slums are not available to stay for these poor migrants
- Crackdown by local authorities by demolishing slums for developmental activities have forced them to be homeless

Measures needed for Rehabilitation:

- There's a need to identify & document ~~in~~ * at first place. skilling them under 'Skill India' Mission & providing of employment opportunities under 'National Urban

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livelihood Mission' is needed

- Relocating them by providing with pucca house to live in under 'Housing for All' Mission is need of the hour.

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11. Recent judgment of the Supreme Court, amending the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has invoked varied reponses. Highlighting the amendment, critically examine its likely impact on application of the law.

घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005 में संशोधन हेतु सुप्रीम कोर्ट के हालिया निर्णय से विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियाएँ सामने आई हैं। उक्त संशोधन पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस क़ानून के अनुप्रयोग पर इसके संभावित प्रभावों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Supreme Court has recently in one of its judgements ordered deletion of word 'adult male member' from one of the sections of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, making it gender neutral. SC has also ~~ideal~~ included women under live-in relationships under its purview.

Positive Impacts:

- Women can now seek action even against the female member of house. Many a times, woman is harassed by her mother-in-law, sister-in-law etc., so now she could seek action of violence even against them.
- Women could seek action even against a child in the house, since word adult has been removed from the section.

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However, it's been criticised by several people on various grounds like:

- It amounts to Judicial overreach
- Now a wife in household could be targetted by a husband indirectly through his mother/sister to file false case against her
- It goes against the ethos of Juveneille Justice Act, 2000 as now even children have been included as potential violence perpetrator.
- ~~Children~~ It ~~will~~ may negatively affect innocent children as they may be victimised wrongly, ~~pott~~ creating negative impact on them at tender age.

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Though it's a progressive Judgement, but care needs to be taken in its implementation to ensure that it's not misused.

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12. Examine the steps taken by the government over the years to ensure a secure and exploitation-free childhood for its citizens. Further analyse how the recent ratification of the two key ILO conventions will help India's fight against child labour.

विगत वर्षों के दौरान अपने नागरिकों के लिए सुरक्षित एवं शोषण मुक्त बचपन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का परीक्षण कीजिए। पुनश्च, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि हाल ही में अनुसमर्थित किए गए दो प्रमुख ILO अभिसमयों से बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध भारत की लड़ाई में कैसे सहायता मिलेगी।

It's said that children are the future of India. However, there are many issues surrounding children today like Child labour, trafficking, lack of access to health care and education etc.

To correct these & to ensure healthy environment for all round development of children, many steps have been taken by govt. like:

- National child policy, 2013
- Amendment to Juvenille Justice Act providing for protection &

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rehabilitation of child in need, adoption regulation to ensure healthy living for children

- Child labour Act has been amended recently to prohibit child labour of all forms below 14 yrs & also restricting child labour b/w 14-18 yrs in many areas
- POCSO Act, 2013 to prevent sexual abuse & harassment of children
- Child labour Action Plan by Ministry of labour

India has recently ratified 2 ILO conventions relating to worst form of child labour, past amendment to Child Labour Act recently. It's an important step in ensuring access to education, provide for dignity of child & ensuring all round development of Children.

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13. According to the World Bank, while digital technologies have spread rapidly in much of the world, resulting digital dividends have lagged behind. Analyse in the context of India.

विश्व बैंक के अनुसार, जहां डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों का पूरे विश्व में द्रुत गति से प्रसार हुआ है, वहीं परिणामी डिजिटल लाभांश पीछे रह गया है। भारत के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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14. "Our country suffers from an excess of old and unnecessary laws which obstruct people and businesses". In light of the observation elucidate how outdated and impractical laws bring inefficiency in governance. How far is the repealing and cosolidation of statutes a solution to the problem at hand?

"हमारा देश पुराने और अनावश्यक कानूनों की बहुलता से ग्रस्त है जो जनता और व्यापारों के लिए बाधक हैं"। इस टिप्पणी के आलोक में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार अप्रचलित और अव्यवहारिक कानून शासन में अक्षमता लाते हैं। ऐसे कानूनों का निरसन और समेकन कहां तक इस विद्यमान समस्या का समाधान है?

Recently, Parliament repealed over 1000 of redundant and ~~Arcaic~~ statutes from law book on recommendation of Law Commission of India & a committee constituted for this purpose.

These plathora of ~~an~~ old & unnecessary laws often bring inefficiency in governance in various ways like:

- It breeds corruption as many a times person is unaware of existance of such laws, thereby enabling govt. officials to demand bribe

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- It goes against the principle of 'Ease of Doing Business' as it brings about confusion due to multiplicity of laws. For instance, very old Boiler Act was invoked in Delhi to harass a company to pay tax on it.
- It affects entire 'criminal justice system' & ~~stays~~ results in inordinate delays.
- Many of these laws have contradictory provisions, thereby affecting Judicial proceedings as interpretation of it takes time, resulting in huge Judicial backlogue & delay in accessing Justice.

~~Repealing are~~

Recent ~~of~~ step of repealing these unnecessary laws is a welcome step in ensuring smooth administration & Governance. However, repealing & consoli-

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dation done doesn't bring about efficiency in Governance. For this, it needs to be coupled with other measures like:

- right application and effective Enforcement of law is equally important as that of rationalising laws
- there's a need to check corruption while applying these laws by govt. officials.

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15. Due to increasing consumption and changing consumption patterns, water scarcity is an emerging threat in India and thus it becomes imperative to treat water as a commodity and privatize it. Critically evaluate.

बढ़ते उपभोग और उपभोग के पैटर्न में परिवर्तन के कारण, जलाभाव भारत में एक उभरता हुआ खतरा है और इस प्रकार यह अनिवार्य हो जाता है कि जल के साथ एक वस्तु के रूप में व्यवहार किया जाए और इसका निजीकरण किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India is increasingly witnessing 'water scarcity' due to ~~higher~~ increasing demand for water driven by urbanisation, Industrialisation etc. along with reduction in supply due to erratic monsoon, high run-off and increasing pollution.

It's in this context, an idea of privatising 'water' was mooted recently.

Arguments in favour:

- Water today falls under exclusive jurisdiction of ~~state~~ govt. However, it has been unable to adequately manage it. For instance, merely 8% of water is recycled in India, there's lack of water availability

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even after over 70 years of Independence in many rural pockets. Thereby, privatising it could help correct it.

- Private water management as is prevalent today in Poona, Nagpur etc. have shown positive results

Arguments Against:

- Water is an essential need for sustaining life. Privating it would make its distribution marked with inequity i.e. poor person would be unable to afford it.
- Private sector, merely by the fact of being profit oriented in its approach, won't be able to do justice to the management of water which is a 'public resource'.

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Though being a progressive idea with potential to solve water crisis, India marked by high income inequality can't privatise it. Need of the hour is for govt. to change its approach in handling water management.

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16. Given the mandate of the Organisation and its composition, too much should not be read into India becoming a full time member of SCO. Critically comment.

SCO के अधिदेश और इसकी संरचना को देखते हुए, भारत के SCO के पूर्णकालिक सदस्य बनने का बहुत ज्यादा अर्थ नहीं निकालना चाहिए। आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी कीजिए।

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17. India needs to utilize its technological capacity based diplomacy to strengthen relationships with the neigbours. Discuss. Also examine the significance of South Asia satellite to enhance regional cooperation.

अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए भारत को अपनी प्रौद्योगिकी क्षमता आधारित कूटनीति का उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही क्षेत्रीय सहयोग बढ़ाने में दक्षिण एशिया उपग्रह (साउथ एशिया सैटेलाइट) के महत्व का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has a vast technological capacity, in various aspects, which it needs to put to use in diplomacy as part of 'Neighbourhood first policy'.

India is surrounded by the countries which have similar problems of poverty, disaster vulnerability, huge unmet developmental needs, lack of Inclusiveness in health and Education, corruption etc. India, given the fact that it's largest Economy in the Region with huge technological capabilities in terms of space technology, Digital technology like e-governance, tele medicine, tele-education, Advanced forecast system for Tsunami, Earthquakes, ~~&~~ cyclone etc., Direct Benefit Transfer

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and Aadhar ~~linking~~ program etc. could definitely play an important role by sharing these with her neighbours, which would not only provide 'Soft power', but also will help in rebalancing power with neighbours vis-a-vis China. It would also ensure development of Region as a whole, which is ~~pre~~ essential for development of India.

South Asian Satellite:

India recently gifted South Asian satellite (GSAT 9) to her neighboring countries of SAARC except Pakistan.

It seeks to assist the neighboring countries in various ways including ~~Ac~~ communication, tele medicine, tele education, Disaster

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Management etc. It's ~~Not~~ an important part of India's 'Space Diplomacy', aimed at forging Regional co-operation among South Asian countries.

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18. Though both India and Bangladesh have been able to resolve various pending bilateral issues, solution to the Teesta Water dispute remains illusive. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत और बांग्लादेश विभिन्न लंबित द्विपक्षीय मुद्दों का समाधान करने में सफल रहे हैं, फिर भी तीस्ता जल विवाद का समाधान भ्रामक बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

It has often been described as the 'golden period' of Indo-Bangladesh relationship currently. Several contentious issues have been resolved in recent past between the two like:

- Land Boundary Agreement for swapping adverse possessions
- Maritime Boundary Dispute b/w the two has been solved through Arbitration under UNCLOS
- Border issues like cross border insurgents' shelter, smuggling, trafficking has also been controlled with favourable recent regime in Bangladesh taking strict actions

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However, teesta river water dispute is still one of the points of conflict b/w the two nations. ~~It~~ ~~in~~ Dispute relates to Bangladesh's demand for equitable use of water (50 - 50%) by both countries of teesta river. Presently, under the previous Agreement struck b/w the two countries in the past, India has ~~an~~ ~~a~~ higher water use quota than Bangladesh. Despite favourable stance adopted by Union govt. in resolving Teesta Dispute, it's not getting forwarded due to opposition by West Bengal govt. due to 'Water' being a state subject under Constitution.

Given that water is essential to sustain life and for meeting needs of Agriculture, there's a need for Union govt. to give concession to West Bengal govt. in some sphere to ensure that teesta

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dispute comes to a logical end at the earliest.

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19. Discuss the important provisions and significance of the recent proposal by India for Trade Facilitation in Services (TFS) Agreement under WTO.

विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) के अंतर्गत ट्रेड फैसिलिटेशन इन सर्विसेज (TFS) (सेवा में व्यापार सुविधा) समझौते के लिए भारत के हालिया प्रस्ताव के महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों और महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has recently proposed 'Trade Facilitation in Services' in WTO on lines of 'Trade facilitation Agreement on Goods' recently agreed upon by WTO members, aimed at facilitating trade in goods by easing custom clearance procedure.

Important provisions of TFS proposed:-

- It ~~se~~ seeks to provide for liberalised movement of worker across the boundaries of nations.
- It seeks to achieve ~~applic~~ extension of ~~interoperability~~ of Medical Insurance coverage ~~and its ap~~ beyond a country's border, aimed at facilitating ~~se~~ cross-border medical facility availability for people.

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- seeks to ensure interoperability of social security contribution of a worker across the border.

- It doesn't seek any new provision related to greater market access in terms of services, rather it seeks to liberalise the existing service related provisions of countries.

Significance:

- It's aimed at establishing Rule-based mechanism, in the backdrop of increasing protectionist tendencies across the World. e.g. scrap of 457 visa program by Australia, Brexit etc.

- Population of developed countries is ageing, whereas India has >70% of people <35 years of age, thereby providing India opportunity to supply Human Capital throughout

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the World & to ensure employment for her population.

- ~~Not~~ Given that India's >60% of GDP contribution comes from 'services sector', ~~the~~ importance of free service flow holds key for India's economic growth.

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20. BIMSTEC has the potential to become a distinctive link between South and Southeast Asia. Elaborate. Also discuss the factors hindering the potential of BIMSTEC over the years. Highlight the key initiatives in recent times and further measures required to make the grouping more effective.

BIMSTEC (बिम्सटेक) में दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के बीच एक विशिष्ट कड़ी बनने की क्षमता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान BIMSTEC के सामर्थ्य (क्षमता) में बाधक बनने वाले कारकों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। इस समूह को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई प्रमुख पहलों एवं और आवश्यक उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal initiative for Multi sectoral technical & Economic cooperation) is a Regional grouping consisting of ~~So~~ some of South East as well as South Asian countries. Recent joint summit of BRICS with BIMSTEC in Goa has generated fresh hope in this group.

BIMSTEC has the potential of providing greater connectivity b/w South & South East Asia. It's important ~~for~~ for Regional cooperation at a time when SAARC is unable to function effectively due to political reasons. BIMSTEC is important for

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India to realise her 'neighbourhood First policy' as well as 'Act East Policy'.

BIMSTEC also holds potential for connecting South Asia to relatively developed South East Asia, thereby providing opportunity to avail greater market access.

Factors hindering potential of BIMSTEC:

- Despite being in existence since 1997, it has hardly ~~met~~ met under 3-4 summits till now
- Inter countries conflict is many a times not enabling BIMSTEC to realise its full potential.
- It's has been overshadowed by SAARC & ASEAN till date.
- widespread inequality in terms of size of economy, social condition, political system etc. become hindrance in realising potential

Key Initiatives:

- It's been decided to hold regular summit from now on to revive the BIMSTEC.

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- several ~~Indian~~ ~~gov~~ programs like Kaladan Multi modal ~~&~~ transport project, Trilateral Highway, BBIN corridor etc. would forge greater connectivity

Measures needed:

- There's a need to jointly focus on common issues confronting the region like poverty, unsustainable fishing in BoB region, disaster management, resource exploration in BoB etc.
- coordinating functioning of BIMSTEC with ASEAN & SAARC.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 872)

Name of Candidate	Kartik Jivani		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	13245
Center	online	Date	15-10-17

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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3	12.5	
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5	12.5	
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9	12.5	
10	12.5	
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14	12.5	
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16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The "Outcome Budget" reflects the endeavour of the Government to convert "Outlays" into "Outcomes". Explain. Also, discuss why the potential of outcome budgeting remains untapped in the Indian context.

"आउटकम बजट" वस्तुतः "आउटलेज़" (परिव्यय) को "आउटकम" (परिणाम) में बदलने के लिए सरकार के प्रयास को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि आउटकम बजटिंग की क्षमता भारतीय संदर्भ में क्यों अप्रयुक्त बनी हुई है?

Recently 'Outcome budget' was in the news due to Delhi's Legislature's adoption of it this year. Indian govt. has also started 'Outcome budgeting' since 2005-06.

Traditionally, India had been focussing on 'outlay' based budgeting whereby focus had always been on the amount of money ~~spend~~ allocated to various dept/Ministries as well as for various schemes & programs. However, Outcome budget differs from it in the respect that major focus lays on whether the money spent has resulted in desired impact or not. e.g. 'outlay budget' focusses on the money spend for reconstruction

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of poor roads to reduce accidents, whereas 'Outcome budget' focusses on whether there's actually any reduction in Road Accidents.

'Outcome Budget' is a progressive step in the following ways:

- It increases transparency & accountability in governance. For instance, citizens could question govt. if measurable outcome hasn't been obtained.
- It results in effective allocation of available limited resources with govt. as each Ministry sends proposals ~~with~~ to Finance Ministry clearly articulating the desired outcomes, which could then be planned as per govt.'s priorities.

However, there are still some challenges in it effective implementation in India like:

- It's submitted by govt in Parliament once budget presentation

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is completed, so it doesn't come under media / public ~~[illegible]~~ attention.

- People are still not aware about existence of such outcome budgeting, so ~~[illegible]~~ they can't hold govt. Accountable
- ~~[illegible]~~ each Ministry is not putting adequate efforts in preparing proposed Outcomes in detail, which ~~is~~ even today lacks requisite depth.

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2. What is agroforestry? Discuss its potential in making agriculture sustainable and viable. In this context, discuss the salient features of National Agroforestry Policy.

कृषि वानिकी क्या है? कृषि को संधारणीय एवं व्यवहार्य बनाने में इसकी क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कृषि वानिकी नीति (नेशनल एग्रोफॉरेस्ट्री पॉलिसी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

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3. Comment on the problem of rising Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in India, with particular reference to public sector banks. Examine the effectiveness of the steps taken by the government in recent times to deal with this problem.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के विशेष संदर्भ में भारत में गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों (NPAs) की बढ़ती समस्या पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कदमों की प्रभावकारिता की समीक्षा कीजिए।

Non-Performing Assets refers to those loans/advances made by the banks, which has not yielded either interest or principal or both, even after 90 days of its due date.

India has been facing the burgeoning NPA crisis, post 2008 Global financial crisis. Today, ~8 L cr of advances have turned NPAs, with public sector banks accounting for major chunk of it.

Reasons for high NPAs in public sector banks include:

- Poor KYC norms/risk assessment methodology before making advances
- Evergreening of loans even if project isn't working well due to fear of 4Cs - CVC, CBI, Court, CAG
- political interference

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NPAs pose a major challenge to Economic growth of India in near future due to various ill effects of it like:

- It cripples Banking system ~~& ...~~ which is essential for healthy Economic growth
- Reduction of credit outflow due to higher provisioning norms
- lack of transmission of Monetary policy etc.

Realising these potential negative Impacts, govt, RBI, SCBI etc. have taken many steps in recent past like:

- Asset Quality Review
- S4A, Strategic Debt Restructuring
- Amendment to 'Prompt Corrective Action' norms by RBI
- Amendment to 'Banking Regulation Act, 1949' to enable RBI to issue direction to Banks to initiate Insolvency proceedings against Defaulters
- Indradhanush scheme etc
- Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code

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These recent steps are a ~~—~~ welcome measure by govt. to forge consensus among diff. banks in terms of ~~this~~ arriving at a resolution plan in JLF, to reduce fear of ACs among Banks, enable faster resolution through IBC etc.

However ultimate sol^n lies in reviving the Economy so as to address TBS, which would automatically take care of NPA issue.

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4. To address the issue of unemployment, we need a multipronged approach and not just a focus on growth. Examine the statement in the context of various measures taken by the government in this regard.

बेरोजगारी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए हमें बहु आयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है, न कि केवल वृद्धि पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की समीक्षा कीजिए।

According to recent NITI Ayog's statement, India has ~~bee~~ been witnessing, both high unemployment as well as underemployment, ~~esp~~.

~~Several~~ ~~Report~~

Traditionally, India had always been focussing on faster Economic Growth to create Employment post Independence. It's clear from focus on rapid Industrialisation, Green Revolution etc. in successive 5 year plans. However, it has been noticed that India has not been able to generate adequate Employment & instead has resulted in 'jobless growth' esp. post 1991 LPG reforms with 'service sector' boom.

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To address this issue of Unemployment & to reap the benefit of 'Demographic Dividend' that India has today, Govt. has taken many steps like:

- 'Make in India', ~~program to~~ 'Ease of Doing Business' initiative etc. to increase manufacturing Activity which has high employment potential
- 'Start Up India' & 'Stand Up India' to boost Entrepreneurship to generate jobs
- 'Skill India Mission' and programs under it like 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna', 'Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojna' etc. to enhance skills & thereby increasing Employability
- 'National Rural Livelihood Mission', 'NULM', 'DDUGKY' etc. to promote self employment

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These are progressive reforms, but many other steps need to be taken like:

- promoting labour intensive sectors. like Textile, leather, apparel sectors
- Addressing Infrastructure deficit to boost 'Make in India'
- Increase 'public Investment' esp. at a time when India has 'Twin Balance Sheet' problem

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5. Nuclear power has a great potential in India to supplement and in the longer term even substitute coal based power as base load. Discuss. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India in order to achieve nuclear energy self-sufficiency.

नाभिकीय ऊर्जा में भारत में बेस लोड (आधार भार) के रूप में कोयला आधारित ऊर्जा का पूरक बनने और यहां तक कि दीर्घकाल में कोयले को प्रतिस्थापित करने की भी महती संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India today is dependent on coal based thermal power plants for meeting ~60% of total Electricity needs. However, given the limited availability of Coal due to exhaustible nature of it, coupled with high GHG Emissions & pollution problems ~~which~~ & given India's commitment to adopt 'clean Energy' path under INDC, India needs to switch to cleaner alternative.

Though Renewable Energy sources like solar, wind, biomass energy etc. are excellent alternatives to switch over to, but they have the limitation of being variable in nature & hence not suitable to meet base load requirement. Nuclear Energy, in this aspect, holds a way out for India, given the non polluting, less

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GHG Emission & clean nature of it.

Towards this goal of embracing 'Nuclear Energy' & to increase its contribution in total electricity production from current 2%, Govt. has taken many steps like:

- Recent Cabinet approval to set up 10 Indigenous PHWR in India
- signing 'civil Nuclear cooperation Agreement' with over a dozen countries to ensure reliable supply of fuel as well as technology
- Efforts put by Indian govt. to acquire membership of 'Nuclear Suppliers Group'
- talks with several countries like USA, Russia, France to set up Advanced Nuclear Reactors in India

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6. The agriculture sector needs government support but loan waivers are not the solution. Discuss the statement in the light of recent developments in India.

कृषि क्षेत्रक को सरकारी सहायता की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन ऋण माफी इसका समाधान नहीं हैं। भारत में हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Agriculture sector, though providing employment to ~46% of Indian workforce, has been mired in various problems like:

- continuous decline of its share in GDP since 1991, without ~~ade~~ proportional reduction of workforce creating pressure
- lower productivity of Indian Agri. due to lack of Extension services, ~~too~~ smaller land holding size
- 'Double Edged sword' with which Indian farmers suffer i.e. ~~in case~~ both in case of ~~lower~~ ~~prod~~ crop failure due to erratic monsoon as well as bumper crop leading to price crash
- Rising input cost without commensurate rise in output price

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All these problems of Indian Agricultural sector makes it essential for govt. to step in and improve Agricultural sector's condition.

Given the recent farmers' protests in various states & announcement of farm loan waiver by UP govt. during Election, it has resulted in its spill over demand for loan waivers even in other states like TN, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan etc.

However, though farm loan waver has the positive implications of ~~destroc~~ deburdening farmers from mounting debt at the time of price crash & thereby preventing possible suicides, it's not a permanent sol^n & mixed with various issues like:

- It mostly benefits rich farmers & not small & marginal ones as they take credit mostly from Informal sectors
- It undermines discipline in future credit repayment by farmers
- diverts state's fiscal resources from other developmental activities

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Given these problems, need of the hour isn't ~~to~~ one time loan waivers, rather addressing the structural problems facing Agriculture by ~~at address~~ various steps like

- ~~ge~~ establishing Warehouse facilities
- ~~MSP~~ widely making available MSP procurement centres
- accelerating implementation of e-NAM
- co-operativisation
- Extension services to boost productivity etc

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7. What are the objectives of District Mineral Foundation? Discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for this institution to achieve its desired objectives.

जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? इस संस्था के लिए अपने वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु उन चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके समाधान की आवश्यकता है।

'District Mineral Foundation' are the Institutions set up at District levels under 'Mines & Mineral Regulation Act, 2015'.

Objectives:

- It ~~collec~~ collects a part of total revenue & royalty from mining activity taking place in District
- It ensures that Mining activity is undertaken with sound sustainable principles addressing negative Externalities like Disaster, pollution, etc.
- It ensures that money collected is used for welfare of dwellers of surrounding areas of mining activity

~~Challe~~ However, there are several challenges confronting its effective functioning like:

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- ~~for~~ It's not yet been constituted in some districts
- high misappropriation of money collected for welfare of citizens
- It's understaffed as well as manpower under it don't have requisite knowlege so as to address negative externalities created due to mining activity

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8. What factors explain India's poor merchandise export performance in recent times? Enumerate some recent measures taken by the government to help boost merchandise exports.

कौन-से कारक हाल के दिनों में भारत के खराब पण्य निर्यात प्रदर्शन की व्याख्या करते हैं? पण्य-निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए हाल के कुछ कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Indian merchandise export has been witnessing continuous negative growth or slight positive growth since 2014 as per Economic Survey 2016-17.

Reasons behind poor merchandise Export performance by India:

- Current global economic environment marked by low demand
- Protectionist tendencies world over creating high tariff & barriers
- Poor quality standards of Indian goods. For instance, many countries like Japan, US etc. had banned meat import from India invoking 'Sanitary & phyto sanitary' Agreement of WTO.

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~~- Indian goods haven't adequate~~

- Indian technical standards aren't aligned with prevalent global standards in many sectors like IT, Electronics etc. which ~~don't~~ ~~ne~~ creates 'technical barrier to trade'.

- Poor transportation scenario in India like high congestion of roads, cross subsidisation of Railway freights, ~~a~~ low turnaround time of ports etc. result in high cost of product which makes it uncompetitive

- ~45% of Indian Exports ~~is~~ are handled by MSME sector, which has poor quality, high cost of product, lower innovation etc. which ~~pa~~ results in Indian goods' uncompetitiveness vis-a-vis other countries

Steps taken by govt. to improve Merchandise Exports:

- 'MEIS - Merchandise Exports from India' scheme which seeks to address concerns like poor Infrastru-

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cture, weak regulatory regime, quality testing labs etc.

- 'Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20' to boost Indian Exports
- 'Niryat Bandhu scheme' to reach out to potential exporters among MSME sector.

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9. Despite numerous health hazards associated with traditional cooking energy fuels, access to clean cooking in India still continues to be a luxury. Discuss. Also enumerate the steps taken by the government to make it accessible along with the challenges faced in the process.

पारंपरिक रूप से भोजन पकाने के ईंधन से जुड़े कई स्वास्थ्य संबंधी खतरों के बावजूद, भारत में स्वच्छ ईंधन तक पहुंच अभी भी विलासितापूर्ण बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इसे सुलभ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों और इस प्रक्रिया में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Many Indian households, especially in Rural areas, still continue to depend on traditional fuels for cooking purpose like biomass, woods, dung cakes, Agricultural residue etc. due to lack of access to clean cooking fuels like Biogas, LPG etc.

These traditional fuels pose several issues like:

- It results in high burden among women who are entrusted with the responsibility to collect it
- High Indoor pollution and associated Health Hazards like chronic respiratory Diseases, esp. among children + women
- High GHG emission due to low efficiency in burning + high Particulate matter emmission in the form of soots.

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Despite all these known issues associated with these traditional fuels + many efforts by govt. in the past, desired outcome has still not been achieved.

Steps taken by Govt.:

- PAHAL scheme i.e. DBT in LPG cylinder distribution
- Administered price mechanism in LPG to ensure Affordability
- 'Urja Ganga scheme' to lay Gas pipelines from Jagdishpur to Haldia to provide access to clean cooking fuel in East India
- Free of cost LPG connection to ~~poor~~ all BPL Households under a program run by 'Ministry of Oil & Natural Gas'

Challenges:

- Non affordability of LPG for many poor households despite it being subsidised result in continuation

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of them with traditional fuel

- High Inclusion & Exclusion Errors in terms of providing LPG connection
- Slow pace of implementation

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10. Taxing agricultural income is an idea whose time has come. Critically discuss.

कृषि आय पर करारोपण वह विचार है जिसका समय आ गया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Agriculture Income in India has been exempt from Income tax payment today. Recently, member of NITI Ayog proposed to tax 'Agricultural Income' invoking debate about it.

Arguments in favour:

- Exemption of it is a major source of tax Evasion as even 'Non-Agricultural Income' has been reported as 'Agricultural one'.
- Indian govt. has been pushing for 'commercialisation of Agriculture' and 'contract farming', which makes it profit oriented venture & no more a 'subsistence based Activity'
- Past expert committee under K N Raj had also suggested to tax 'Agricultural Income'.

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- Green Revolution has resulted in many rich ~~pea~~ farmers, who need to be taxed

Arguments Against:

- Share of Agriculture ~~has~~ as % of GDP has been constantly falling along with several other Agricultural woos, so it's not the right to to burden farmers further
- Still computerisation of land Records isn't complete, posing problem of identification & tax assessment
- Agriculture being an unorganised sector Activity. poses problem of assessment of Agricultural tax
- Even if tax is levied, it won't be Economical as revenue accrued won't be much whereas cost of collection would be very high

Though, taxing Agriculture is desirable, its condition doesn't appear to be right at the moment. There's a need to cut off subsidy to rich

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farmers at first & work for making necessary arrangements before we think of taxing it.

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11. Dismantling of administered price mechanism for fuels is being deemed as a significant piece of economic reform. Analyse. Also, discuss how the recently introduced dynamic fuel pricing can prove to be beneficial for both the OMCs as well as consumers.

ईंधन के लिए प्रशासित मूल्य तंत्र की समाप्ति को आर्थिक सुधारों का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा माना जा रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि हाल ही में प्रस्तुत गत्यात्मक ईंधन मूल्य निर्धारण (डायनेमिक फ्यूल प्राइसिंग) उपभोक्ताओं के साथ ही OMCs के लिए किस प्रकार लाभप्रद सिद्ध हो सकता है।

India had a framework of 'Administered price Mechanism' (APM) for hydrocarbon fuels of petrol, Diesel, Kerosene, LPG etc. ~~However~~ Under this, ~~pr~~ ~~pr~~ prices of these were fixed by the govt. with compensating companies for any loss acquired.

However, APM was fraught with several issues like:

- Distortion of market as hydrocarbon fuels, directly or indirectly affects each & every sectors of economy
- high burden on state Exchequer
- Delay in reimbursement, discouraging private firms from venturing into its business.

Realising these, govt. deregulated the price of petrol in 2010 & Diesel in 2014, making it

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~~a~~ market determined rather than fixing them.

Govt. Recently ~~decided to allow OMCs to~~ introduced 'Dynamic fuel pricing', ~~in~~ which refers to a mechanism whereby fuel prices change daily as is the case internationally according to international crude prices and Exchange rate, as opposed to earlier practise of fortnightly revision.

Benefits to producers:

- They would be able to ~~re~~ price it according to ~~internal~~ market conditions, thereby boosting profit margin as opposed to earlier practise whereby sudden price change resulted in restriction in price hike due to political interference

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benefits to Consumers:

- Daily revision would prevent sudden shock every fortnight with huge price change
- Consumers would be saved from earlier unethical practises by petrol pumps when they stopped selling petrol & diesel, ~~a day~~ few hours before kicking in of price hike the next day.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Ensuring that buildings comply with green norms will require much more than current arrangements. Analyse. Also discuss the relevant features of the new building code issued by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in this context.

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भवनों द्वारा हरित मानदंडों का पालन किया जाए, वर्तमान व्यवस्था से काफी अधिक की आवश्यकता होगी। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (ब्यूरो ऑफ़ एनर्जी एफिशिएंसी) द्वारा जारी की गई नवीन भवन संहिता की प्रासंगिक विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

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13. Given the worsening of air quality in National Capital Region, discuss the need for Graded Response Action Plan against air pollution and the challenges in its implementation.

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में वायु की गुणवत्ता की खराब स्थिति देखते हुए, वायु प्रदूषण के विरुद्ध ग्रेडेड रिस्पांस एक्शन प्लान (श्रेणीबद्ध अनुक्रिया कार्य योजना) की आवश्यकता और उसके कार्यान्वयन में आड़े आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

National Capital Region, has in recent times often been in news due to worsening ~~Environ~~ air quality. Recently, it witnessed the worst smog ever in last 17 years.

Few of the reasons for poor Air Quality in NCR are:

- Agricultural stubble burning in neighbouring states of Punjab, UP etc.
- High vehicular pollution
- road dust / construction debris
- strong Industrial activity in Noida, Gaziabad etc. & associated pollution

~~Govt. has taken~~ Govt. as well as S.C. have taken many steps in recent past like:

- Ban on Agri. stubble burning
- odd-Even policy to check vehicular pollution

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- charging 'Environmental compensation cess' by SC on trucks entering NCR
- Ban on old Diesel vehicles by SC
- Regular road dust vacuum cleaning etc.

However, all these efforts have not yet been successful in tackling Air pollution in NCR because of they being ad-hoc in nature, not taking coordinated view of air pollution sources & multiplicity of authorities involved.

Realising these drawbacks, MoEF recently formulated 'Graded Action Plan' to tackle air quality issues in NCR, having these features:

- EPCA has been made a single point authority to address all issues
- It involves 4 different levels of actions based on PM 2.5 & PM10 levels, with progressively stringent measures with deteriorating air quality like odd-even policy, suspension

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of power plant operation, industries etc., ban on construction work temporarily etc.

Challenges in its Implementation:

- It involves coordination among various stake holders like EPCA, Delhi govt., Union govt., nearby state govts. etc. which may delay the actions
- ~~Stations~~ EPCA doesn't have adequate manpower with requisite skills to ensure enforcement of its order.

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14. A new disease emerging in any part of the world is a global threat. In the context of "zoonoses" and "emerging infectious diseases", analyse the risks for India. Also, identify the structures in place and measures required to combat these risks.

विश्व के किसी भी भाग में उभरने वाली नई बीमारी एक वैश्विक खतरा है। "जूनोसिस" (zoonoses) और "उभरते संक्रामक रोगों" (emerging infectious diseases) के संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए जोखिमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इन जोखिमों का मुकाबला करने के लिए आवश्यक विद्यमान संरचनाओं और उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

World has witnessed several deadly ingections diseases in last few years like Ebola, Zika etc. which proved to be a global threat.

With increasing globalisation marked by high interdependence among countries, ~~having~~ resulting in high cross border flow of people make a disease originating in one part of the World, essentially a global threat.

Risks For India:

Even though, India has largely been saved from recent global epidemics, but the risk potential of it can't be undermined due to various reasons like:

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- Every year, 1 > 1 cr Indian people travel abroad as well as India also attracts large foreign tourists every year
- India, having high population density with 2.5% of land having ~17% of global population, risk of spreading is very high
- ~~Indian~~ High uncleanliness, lack of ~~so~~ proper sanitation, lack of access to clean water by millions in India also pose a threat ~~for~~ for rapid spread.

Steps taken in place :

- ~~India~~ Home Ministry had ordered immediate thorough screening of all incoming travellers to India from abroad
- India has joined 'Coalition for Epidemic prevention Initiative - CEPI' to ensure quick address of future global epidemics

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Measures Required:

- India should work with global community to prevent any future such health hazard
- Robust ~~ot~~ health care access needs to be built up to ensure quick recourse in case of future threats
- Indian needs to work on cleanliness & sanitation to prevent spread of Infectious diseases

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15. There is a growing recognition that efforts should not be limited to post-disaster relief and reconstruction, rather development paradigm should integrate disaster risk reduction strategies. Discuss in the context of India.

यह मान्यता दृढ़ होती जा रही है कि प्रयास, आपदा पश्चात् राहत और पुनर्निर्माण तक नहीं सीमित होने चाहिए, बल्कि विकास प्रतिमानों में आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण संबंधी रणनीतियों को भी समन्वित करना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

World Bank in one of its report had ~~suggested~~ highlighted that 1 Rupee spent on pre-disaster mitigation and preparedness could save 3 Rs. in post-Disaster relief and Reconstruction.

However, India has traditionally been focussing majorly in post-Disaster aspects of relief, rehabilitation and Reconstruction, with relative neglect of mitigation & preparedness. ~~Recent~~ Frequent flooding of Indian cities in recent past and widespread Damage & paralysing effect it has on the city life clearly highlight the neglect of 'Disaster risk reduction' approach by India.

Recent ~~Indian and~~ Global developments ~~like~~ in 'Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction'

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held in Japan pointed to the need to adopt 'Disaster Risk Reduction strategy' in developmental planning itself by the countries.

Towards this goal, India has initiated steps, ~~in~~ ~~*~~ * as it is clear from its recently announced 'National Disaster Management Plan', which explicitly focusses on 'DRR'.

India is, according to one ~~of the~~ of the recent reports, is second highest vulnerable country in the World in terms of Disaster strike. ~~Its~~ Given India's vulnerability to many disasters like cyclone, flood, Nuclear hazard, drought etc. India should address these proactively in its developmental paradigm through measures like:

- Installing reliable & advanced 'Early Warning System' & quick dissemination of information to people

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- Capacity Building of local people to handle any potential hazard with the goal of minimum damage
- Mitigation strategies like building design code to hedge against Earthquake, flood etc., reservoir construction & dam management to prevent floods etc.

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16. The emphasis on TRIPS plus by developed countries is contrary to the position and interest of developing countries like India. Discuss.

विकसित देशों द्वारा ट्रिप्स प्लस (TRIPS plus) पर दिया जा रहा बल वस्तुतः भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों की स्थिति और हितों के विपरीत है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Developed countries have been pushing for 'TRIPS plus' in global trade body WTO as well as other Regional Trade ~~cooperation~~ forum negotiations like RCEP etc. ~~ch~~ 'TRIPS Plus' refers to going beyond the provisions mentioned in 'TRIPS' Agreement of WTO with provisions like:

- Doing away with flexibilities provided under 'TRIPS' like 'Compulsory licensing', 'parallel Importing'.
- Increasing the number of years for which ~~data~~ exclusive use right is provided under present IPR regime
- 'Data Exclusivity' norms which ~~includ~~ refers to exclusive right

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over clinical trial data for ~5-10 years over & above regular exclusive right granted for ~~the~~ drug patent for ~20 years to pharmaceutical patent holder

- Doing away with the clauses providing for flexibility like preventing 'Evergreening of patents'

Developed countries have been pushing for it due to increasing resort to using these flexibilities by developing countries world over, which is harming the interests of patent holding MNCs.

However, it goes against the interest of developing countries due to reasons like:

- large popⁿ of developing countries are still unable to access drugs due to poverty, 'TRIPS plus' would ~~close~~ close down on delay generics, which would go against 'equity' in health care.

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- developing countries being relatively poor, can't afford to buy these costly licenses from patent holding companies.

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17. Coherently dealing with security threats facing India requires deeper operational synergies among the army, navy and air force. Discuss in the light of the latest Joint Doctrine for Indian Armed forces. Also, delineate the reasons for resistance to the idea of a joint Chief of Defence Staff over the years.

भारत के समक्ष विद्यमान सुरक्षा खतरों से सुसंगत रूप से निपटने के लिए सेना, नौसेना और वायु सेना के बीच परिचालन संबंधी गहन तालमेल की आवश्यकता है। हाल के जॉइंट डॉक्ट्रिन फॉर इंडियन आर्म्ड फोर्सेज (भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों के लिए संयुक्त सिद्धांत) के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कई वर्षों से जॉइंट चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टॉफ के विचार के प्रतिरोध के कारणों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

~~India, being surrounded~~

India, because of the fact of sharing land border with 8 countries, having large coastline of ~7500 kms and surrounded by hostile countries like China & Pakistan, faces plathora of Defence issues and challenges.

Army, Navy and Air Force recently came up with 'Joint Doctrines of Indian Armed forces' to tackle these growing security threats to India, with provisions like:

- Coming up with more joint ~~ops~~ commands of all 3 Armed forces ~~on it~~ in line with the present one in Andaman - Nicobar command
- It seeks joint Military Exercises

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among 3 wings to forge greater operational coordination & inter-operability

- coming up with Institutionalised Mechanism to forge coordination among chiefs of 3 wings

There has been a demand over the years to establish 'Chief of Defence Staff', to provide for single point advisory to Defence Minister and greater co-ordination among 3 diff. wings of Armed Forces. Presently, all 3 wings have their own independent Organisational structure with independent chiefs heading each one

Opposition to the idea:

- It will undermine the authorities of 3 chiefs of 3 diff wings
- ~~It will make Armed forces~~ Greater coordination forged among

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Armed forces' wings may make it powerful enough to challenge political establishment of the day & may result in dictatorial military rule like our neighbouring countries.

— Present structure is working fine & there's no need to alter it.

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18. Over the years, laws dealing with money laundering have proved to be less than effective. Briefly discuss the statement in the context of government's proposal to make money laundering a separate criminal offence. Also enumerate the recommendations made by FATF to combat money laundering.

पिछले कई वर्षों से, मनी लॉंड्रिंग से निपटने वाले कानून अल्प प्रभावी सिद्ध हुए हैं। मनी लॉंड्रिंग को एक पृथक अपराध बनाने के सरकार के प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में इस कथन की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मनी लॉंड्रिंग का मुकाबला करने के लिए FATF द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

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19. State the reasons which render Critical Information Infrastructures (CII) a preferred target of attack from state and non-state actors. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in order to secure its critical information infrastructure.

उन कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए जो अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना (क्रिटिकल इनफॉर्मेशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर: CII) को राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं के आक्रमण का मुख्य लक्ष्य बनाते हैं। साथ ही, अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना को सुरक्षित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

'Critical Information Infrastructure' refers to ~~those infra~~ ICT system governing those Infrastructure, whose damage may paralyse Indian society, economy etc. & may pose debilitating effect on National Security at large.

Few of CIIs include:

- Air traffic Controllers
- Railway " "
- Nuclear Establishment
- Banking, Insurance sectors
- Dam management system etc.

Reasons for CII's vulnerability of potential attack:

- With the establishment of UN, & other international institutions, ~~that~~ direct attack on a country isn't

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possible by adversary countries

- Nuclear Weapons Deterrence results in ~~non~~ in direct confrontation only, with ~~CII be~~ cyber war being preferable option due to anonymity that it provides
- Attacking CII could pose more debilitating effect on people, ~~thus~~ ~~A~~ ~~st~~ which is what the objective of hostile State & Non-State Actors

Steps taken by Govt.:

- 'National Cyber & security Policy', 2013 ~~was~~ provides for various measures ~~like coming~~ to address CII threats
- 'Computer Emergency Response Team' (CERT-In) has been established to preemptively neutralise & handle the possible cyber attacks
- Budget 2017-18 announced CERT-Finance to protect financial sector
- National Critical Info. Infrastructure

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Protection Centre (NCIIPC) has been established to protect CIIs.

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20. In the context of recent developments briefly explain the issues involved in the Doklam area. What are the challenges that India faces in the management of border with China? In this context, also identify key steps taken by India over the years.

हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में डोकलाम क्षेत्र से जुड़े मुद्दों को संक्षेप में समझाइए। चीन के साथ लगी सीमा के प्रबंधन में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Doklam area is situated at the tri-junction of India, Bhutan and China. Recently, ~~bad~~ there was a conflict between India & China over Doklam region.

Issue:

Doklam is a disputed territory b/w China & Bhutan. Recently, China started constructing road in Doklam, claiming it as ~~so~~ an integral part of China, which was opposed by India due to several reasons like special relationship it shares with Bhutan, strategic threat for India's interest as Doklam area ~~is~~ lies close to chicken's neck corridor connecting

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mainland India with North-East region, leading to confrontation.

Indo-China Border Issues:

- ~~Border~~ Entire border b/w India & China is disputed one
- there's no demarcation or fencing of border, leading to frequent confrontation b/w armed forces of 2 countries
- Border being the mountainous one poses challenges in effective vigil

Recent steps:

- ITBP has been assigned responsibility
- New Mountaineering Corp formation

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 927)

Name of Candidate	Kartik Jivani		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	13245
Center		Date	05-10-17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंगजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खालो छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Enumerate the discretionary powers of the Governor mentioned in the Indian Constitution. Why is it said that the post of governor has become highly politicised?

भारतीय संविधान में उल्लिखित राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियों की गणना कीजिए। ऐसा क्यों कहा जाता है कि राज्यपाल का पद अत्यधिक राजनीतिक हो गया है?

Office of Governor has been created under Indian Constitution to perform several important roles including as 'Head of State', lynchpin between Centre and State as well as to ensure that government of State runs in accordance with Constitution.

Constitution has provided certain explicit discretionary power to Governor. Some of which are:

- to appoint Chief Minister in case of Hung Assembly
- to dissolve Legislative Assembly on advice of 'Council of Ministers' when it has lost majority
- to ask 'Council of Ministers' to prove majority on floor of House

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- to administer and make Regulations for 5th and 6th Schedule Areas in state
- to reserve bill passed by state legislature for ~~recommendatio~~ Presidential assent
- to recommend imposition of Emergency under Art 356
- special powers under Art. 371
- to govern adjoining UTs

However, despite giving these explicit discretionary powers, plain reading of Art. 163 ~~ob~~ stating that 'discretionary power of Governor is in itself his discretion and his decision will be final' reveals as if vast discretionary powers have been given. This has created ~~a~~ tussle between Governor and CoM many a times, giving it a political colour.

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Other confrontational issues are:

- appointing CM in case of Hung Assembly based on political bias, as was witnessed recently in Goa & Manipur.
- Frequent resort to reserving Bills for Presidential assent
- Recommending 'President's Rule' as was witnessed in Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand recently

Politicisation of the post is happening majorly due to present manner of Appointment and Removal of Governor, at the 'pleasure of President'. Thereby, need of hour is to go for changing it in the manner prescribed by 'Punchhi Commission' to depoliticise it.

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2. CAG is instrumental in securing accountability of the executive to the Parliament in the sphere of financial administration. Elaborate. Enumerate the provisions made in the Constitution to ensure the independence of the CAG.

वित्तीय प्रशासन के क्षेत्र में संसद के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेहिता सुनिश्चित करने में CAG की भूमिका महत्त्वपूर्ण है। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। CAG की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संविधान में वर्णित प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Office of CAG has been created under Art. 148 to 151 of Indian Constitution. It's envisaged as one of the 'Democratic Bulwark' as held by Dr. Ambedkar.

CAG has been entrusted with the function of ensuring accountability of executive towards Parliament in the sphere of finance. It performs this function through various means like:

- It audits the receipts and expenditure of ~~Union~~ ~~Gov~~ 'Consolidated Fund of India', 'Contingency Fund of India' as well as 'Public Accounts'
- It audits the accounts of each Ministry and Department of Govt.
- It also audits PSUs, bodies and

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Union Govt.

- It prepares 3 reports namely.- Appropriation, Finance and Public Undertaking - and submit it to President to lay before Parliament
- It also assists and acts as friend, Philosopher and Guide to 'Public Accounts Committee' to make Executive Accountable.

All these roles of Ensuring Executive Accountability requires Office of CAG to be independent. Constitution contains following provisions to ensure it:

- CAG ~~has been~~ ~~provi~~ is appointed by President for fixed term, thereby providing 'Security of tenure'
- strict removal procedure, ~~be~~ as same as judge of Supreme Court on grounds of 'proved misbehaviour' and 'Incapacity'
- Expenditure of CAG is charged on Consolidated Fund, thereby making it

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non - votable

- CAG can't be appointed to any office under Union / State post retirement
- Service condition of employees of IAAD is determined by President after consultation with CAG
- service condition, salary etc. can't be varied to disadvantage of CAG

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3. What are the different institutional arrangements in India to promote cooperation between the Centre and States? Critically analyse the role of Inter-State Council to enhance cooperative federalism in India.

केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत में विभिन्न संस्थागत व्यवस्थाएं कौन-सी हैं? भारत में सहकारी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में अंतर्राज्यीय परिषद की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian Constitution envisages 'Cooperative Federalism' - i.e. cooperation among Centre and States on Executive, Legislative and Financial spheres - as opposed to 'Dual Federalism' in USA. providing for strict separation, thereby making cooperation essential for development of Nation at large.

Different Institutional Arrangement for Centre - State Cooperation:

- 'Inter State Council' as provided under Art. 263 of Constitution
- 5 Zonal Councils created under 'States Reorganisation Act, 1956' for Regional as well as Centre-State coop^n
- NITI Aayog, having 'Governing Council' and 'Regional Councils'
- conferences of Chief Ministers, Finance Ministers etc. meeting from time to time

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- Recent meeting discussed ~~two~~ range of issues including cooperation on Internal Security, DBT, Aadhar etc.

However there are certain ~~ti~~ challenges confronting ISC, making it unable to realise full potential of Cooperation like:

- there's is regular meeting of it - last meeting was held after ~12 years
- ~~Co~~ Reference of 'enquiring ~~a~~ into Inter State issues and making Suggestion' provided under Constitution has ~~been~~ not been included under ISC's mandate
- It has been criticised as being merely a talk-show

~~ISC~~ Given ISC's huge potential, there's a need to reform it on the lines given by 'Punchhi Commission'.

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4. In view of the idea of holding simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, discuss the advantages that its implementation would lead to and the concerns that it raises.

लोकसभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं का चुनाव एक साथ कराने के विचार के आलोक में, इसके कार्यान्वयन से होने वाले लाभों और इससे उपजने वाली समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Simultaneous Election refers to holding Election of Lok Sabha and all state Assemblies together as opposed to the present practise of holding it differently. This ideas has been mooted recently by Hon'ble President, vice-president as well as PM, on different occasions.

Advantages:

- It would help save lot of money spent today in conducting many elections
- Government would be able to focus on Governance ~~and flow~~ more as today its priority becomes winning Election, taking place in different states
- Developmental work would progress smoothly as opposed to today's situation whereby frequent ~~im~~ enforce

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during elections prevent announcement of new schemes and programs

- Parliament and state legislatures would be able to function better as opposed to frequent disruptions happening today by politicians to come to limelight.

Challenges and Concerns:

Undesirability:

- It would loosen the contact between political class and citizens as they would only take care of it once in 5 years.
- mixing up of local, regional and National issues
- Disadvantage to smaller Political parties

Implementation Issues:

- Indian Constitution provides for dual polity at Centre and State based on Parliamentary model. Given that it's an Unstable form of ~~Govern~~ political system by nature, co-ordinating the strict simultaneous election schedule becomes nearly impossible

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- It requires huge election machinery including Administrative personnel, security forces etc., which India doesn't have today as clear from multi-phase election taking place today.

Though it being a novel idea, there are many challenges before it which needs to be overcome before we think of it.

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5. Proliferaton of Ministries and Departments in the government not only leads to weak coordination and integration but also fragmentation of functions. Comment in the context of India.

सरकार में मंत्रालयों और विभागों का प्रसार न केवल समन्वय और समेकन को कमजोर करता है, बल्कि प्रकार्यों के विखंडन का भी मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है। भारत के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Indian State, envisaged as a 'Welfare State' by Constitution, has immense number of roles and functions to perform. As opposed to pre-independence time, its responsibilities have increased to cover various spheres including Security, Defence, socio-economic upliftment through welfare measures, Disaster management, Environmental protection etc.

All these naturally call out for more number of Ministries and Departments to achieve Division of labour and thereby achieve specialisation, to effectively and efficiently perform given role.

However, apart from this necessity, India has witnessed rising Ministries and Departments to accommodate elected representative out of political compulsion, especially in the time of Coalition Era.

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This has resulted in ~~leading~~ co-ordination problem among different departments. ~~eg.~~ ~~any~~ policy / scheme ~~not~~ ~~or~~ encompasses host of Ministries and not a single one. e.g. rooting out Black Money requires cooperation among PMO, Finance Ministry, Ministry of Corporate Affairs and many others. However, this isn't getting materialised effectively.

Similarly, apart from coordination, high no. of departments also lead to fragmentation of functions, thereby making it difficult to take holistic view of an issue. e.g. Home Ministry oversees Foreign contribution to NGOs under FCRA, whereas Finance Ministry ~~too~~ oversees it received under FEMA, 2002, ~~the~~

Need of the hour is to rationalise the number of Ministries in line with 'Minimum Government, Maximum

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Ministry of Overseas Indians with that of Ministry of External Affairs is a welcome move and more such steps are need of hour.

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6. Though judicial activism has made the judiciary more people friendly, there is also a negative side to the idea of a pro-active judiciary in the form of judicial overreach. Discuss with examples.

यद्यपि न्यायिक सक्रियता ने न्यायपालिका को अधिक लोक-अनुकूल (पीपल फ्रेंडली) बना दिया है, किन्तु अति-सक्रिय न्यायपालिका की अवधारणा का एक नकारात्मक पक्ष न्यायिक अतिक्रमण (जुडिशल ओवररीच) भी है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Judicial Activism refers to Judiciary being in 'Active State' i.e. it refers to rebalancing power equation w.r.t. Judiciary vis-a-vis Executive and Legislature, to keep other two Organ on their toes to function on a time bound manner effectively.

Judiciary, since 1970s has become more proactive in its stance, to come to the rescue of common people and to address governance deficit.

Some of the Instances of Judicial Activism are:

- Doctrine of 'Basic Structure' in Keshavanand Bharti case to provide for Basic features
- Loosening its principle of 'Locus standi' leading into PIL revolution, thereby

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making Justice available to the hitherto Marginalised and vulnerable sections of society.

- Expanding the Scope ~~for~~ of 'Art 21' relating to 'Right to Life and Personal Liberty' - thereby including many Social and Economic Rights ~~including~~ like Right to Health, Education etc.

Though it's a welcome move by Judiciary, there are also some concerns raised by many, criticising it of 'Judicial Overreach' i.e. Judicial interference in the Domain of Executive and Legislature.

Few of the Instances of Judicial Overreach are:

- providing for ~~At~~ 'NEET' as an Entrance Exam for Medical Education
- Banning old Diesel Vehicles in Delhi
- BCCI case
- Prohibiting Liquor along National and State Highways etc.

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Judicial Overreach disturbs the delicate power balance among 3 Organs of State. It goes against the principles of 'Seperation of Power'. ~~and~~ ~~results~~ ~~in~~ There's a need for Judiciary ~~of~~ 'self restraint' and not to cross its own Domain.

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7. Examine the reasons behind the government's decision to dismantle the plan-non-plan classification of expenditure. How will the new classification of schemes into 'core of the core', 'core' and 'Optional' address the shortcomings of the earlier classification?

सरकार द्वारा व्यय के योजनागत और गैर-योजनागत वर्गीकरण को समाप्त करने के निर्णय के पीछे के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। योजनाओं का 'कोर ऑफ द कोर', 'कोर' और 'वैकल्पिक (Optional)' के रूप में नया वर्गीकरण किस प्रकार पूर्ववर्ती वर्गीकरण की कमियों को दूर करेगा?

Government, ~~that~~ ~~to~~ traditionally since Independence, used to divide all expenditure into Plan - Non plan while budget making exercise. Plan expenditure ~~refer~~ refers to expenditure made as a part of an activity / project mentioned under five-year plans, whereas all other expenditures fall into Non-plan category.

Reasons behind dismantling Classification:

- Govt. ~~to~~ scrapped the practise of 'Five year plans' and has adopted '3 year Action Agenda', thereby making it irrilevant.
- There had been an impression created that Plan expenditure is 'good and productive Expenditure', whereas Non-Plan being 'Unproductive Expenditure'.

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It created a situation whereby schools were created but without teachers, hospital w/o doctors and so on.

- There's no Constitutional or legal requirement to present it separately

Govt. had set up 'Shivraj Singh Chauhan Committee on rationalising CSS' and has accordingly divided all schemes into 'core', 'core of the core', and 'optional' based on its recommendations.

It seeks to give flexibility to states in terms of implementation of CSS, as opposed to earlier condition whereby they had to compulsorily match Central contribution, with no flexibility.

Now, ~~it's~~ 'optional' scheme's implementation is totally dependent on the requirement and need of states.

In case of 'core' schemes, it has rationalised contribution of Centre-State to 60:40

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as opposed to earlier practise whereby each scheme had different funding pattern creating confusion.

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8. The amendment to do away with the domicile requirement for elections to the Rajya Sabha has militated against the very purpose that guided the Constituent Assembly to create the Council of States and reduced it to a mere revising chamber. Critically analyse.

राज्य सभा में निर्वाचन हेतु अधिवास (डोमिसाइल) की अर्हता हटाने वाला संशोधन राज्यसभा बनाने के लिए संविधान सभा को निर्देशित करने वाले मूल उद्देश्यों के प्रतिकूल है और ऐसा करके इसे मात्र पुनरीक्षण सदन बना दिया गया है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

~~Parliament~~

Rajya Sabha is a permanent House of Parliament. It was created ~~with~~ to perform several important roles including protecting the interest of states, revising chamber, Expert representation and quality Debate, stability of legislature etc.

Originally, Representation of People Act, 1951 provided for a Candidate for Rajya Sabha Election to be 'Resident' of that particular state to contest election. However, Parliament in 2003 amended it and deleted this 'Domicile requirement' for Rajya Sabha Election.

This has led to persons from other states getting elected to Rajya Sabha, thereby defeating the very

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that particular state against actions of Union Government. Since, a person is not attached to that state, he can't be expected to do so.

However, this ~~is~~ ~~as~~ ~~provision~~ change was upheld by SC in 'Kuldip Nayar Case 2006' ~~and~~, holding that representatives of the state themselves have elected a person to Rajya Sabha and hence, he can't be termed as non-representative of the interest of state.

Rajya Sabha is unable to perform ~~to~~ its duty of being 'Council of states' due to many other reasons as well like:

- Anti Defection law preventing a person from freely expressing the interest of state
- ~~The~~ vote by MPs on party lines and not in a block representing a particular state

All these factors have reduced Rajya Sabha to merely being a revising chamber. There's an urgent need to restore

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it to its original state envisaged by Constitution makers by reforming it like:

- ~~Doing away~~ restoring Domicile requirement
- ~~Issuing 'Party whip' only on cases of stability of Govern~~
- Rationalising 'Anti Defection law' to let MP freely express etc.

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9. Discuss the significance of the concept of Office of Profit as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Why has it been embroiled in controversies for a long time? Analyse the role played by judiciary in this regard.

भारतीय संविधान में यथा प्रतिष्ठापित लाभ के पद की अवधारणा के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह लंबे समय से विवादों में क्यों बना रहा है? इस संबंध में न्यायपालिका द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Constitution provides for 'Office of Profit' as a disqualification for MLA/ MP in state legislature / Parliament. However, term 'Office of Profit' hasn't been defined by Constitution, making it a point of controversy, as was seen recently in case of Delhi.

Constitution establishes 'separation of power' and 'system of checks and Balances' for 3 Organs of State. 'Office of Profit' is an office falling under the control of Executive, which has often been misused by Government by means of appointing legislator to this office to keep him on good ~~act~~ terms with government, who is otherwise expected to perform the role of ensuring accountability of ~~&~~ government towards legislature.

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~~Con~~ However, Constitution provides for Parliament /State Legislature to exempt certain Executive offices from purview of 'Office of Profit', thereby it not attracting disqualification of Legislator.

However, Judiciary has on many instances nullified it on various grounds.

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10. The provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution devolve some essential powers to the lower levels in order to cater to the needs of the tribal community. Discuss, while examining the modern day challenges faced by the institutions set up under the Sixth Schedule.

संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के प्रावधान जनजाति समुदायों की आवश्यकताएं पूरा करने हेतु निचले स्तर पर कुछ आवश्यक शक्तियां प्रत्यायोजित करते हैं। छठी अनुसूची के अंतर्गत स्थापित संस्थाओं द्वारा सामना की जा रही आधुनिक समय की चुनौतियों की जांच करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए।

Sixth Schedule of Constitution provides for Administration of Tribal Areas in the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. It was incorporated to provide limited self-Rule to tribals to develop in their own way, respecting their cultural norms and traditions.

Several essential powers have been given to 'Tribal Areas' under Sixth Schedule like:

Legislative Power:

- they can make laws regarding health, education, sanitation, market regulation, land transfer etc.

Executive Power:

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schools, dispensaries, market, money lending activities, minor water body management etc.

Financial Power:
- Power to levy land taxes and other local taxes

Judicial Power:
- Power to establish Village Councils to try suits and dispense justice in their own way.

However, despite giving many powers to cater to their needs of developing in their own way, there are many lacunae in its functioning like:
- Power to approve rules and laws passed by them lies with Governor, who many a times delays or simply refuses to pass
- definition of 'minor water bodies', 'minor minerals' are not provided, thereby limiting their power
- fund crunch as state govt. not devolving adequate financial resources

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- corruption and diversion of resources to Extremist groups
- ~~Power~~ ~~I~~ Several power devolution is optional for state govts., which they have not devolved to tribal areas.

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11. The political empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has not been accompanied by empowerment in other spheres. Comment. Also examine whether devolving functional autonomy, administrative support and financial resources to the PRIs can help in overcoming the issues related to PRIs.

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण को अन्य क्षेत्रों के सशक्तिकरण से संबद्ध नहीं किया गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इसके साथ ही परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या PRIs को प्रकार्यात्मक स्वायत्तता, प्रशासनिक सहायता और वित्तीय संसाधन सौंपने से PRIs से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने में सहायता मिल सकती है?

PRIs were set up under 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act as a tool of political decentralisation. It has the potential to bring about rapid development ~~wit~~ of rural areas with direct participation of the people.

However, there are certain issues which have prevented its full realisation. Some of which are:

- Though political Institutions of Gram Sabha and 3-tier structure have been created, but it's not been devolved functions mentioned under Schedule XI by state governments
- PRIs are also short of adequate financial power to carry out their

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whatever limited functions they have

- They don't have adequate functionaries to carry out these tasks, ~~thereby~~

These 'fund - function - functionaries' non-empowerment has ~~to~~ resulted in limited impact on political empowerment.

If PRIs are provided with these three things, it could definitely result in realising the potential of rapid rural development.

However, these three alone are not sufficient to ensure it, as PRIs also face several other issues also like:

- caste differences of members hijacking effective functioning of PRIs
- corruption ~~of~~ by elected members
- patriarchal mindset resulting in

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lack of autonomy of elected women

- govt. official like Block Development officer, District Development Officer etc. overpowering elected candidates
- Reluctance by elected members to collect taxes due to fear of political backlash

So, there's a need to go for comprehensive reformation and redefining the institution of PRI to make it effective addressing not only the 'fund - function - functionary' aspect, but also other challenges.

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12. While it has been argued that the judiciary should be brought under RTI, a balance also needs to be maintained between independence of the judiciary and the right of people to know. In this context, discuss the pros and cons of bringing the judiciary under the ambit of RTI.

एक ओर जहां यह तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाया जाना चाहिए, वहीं दूसरी ओर न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता और लोगों के 'जानने के अधिकारों' के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखे जाने की भी आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाए जाने के पक्ष और विपक्ष पर चर्चा कीजिए।

RTI Act, 2005 makes it mandatory for Record keeping and disclosing information for all 'Public Authorities'. In its literal sense, even Judiciary fits into this definition.

CIC had ~~se~~ recently asked Courts to disclose information under RTI. However, HCs and SC are opposing it, contending that they don't fall within the definition of 'public authority'.

It's in this light, it's important to analyse pros and cons of bringing Judiciary under RTI.

Pros:

- Judiciary today is ~~one of~~ the least accountable and transparent Organ of the State. Bringing it under

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- In a Democracy, no institution can decide to be opaque and unaccountable.
- It would help check the wide-raging allegations of corruption and Judge-lawyer nexus
- It would make 'Collegium System' transparent, which has today been marred by opaqueness and Nepotism. Recent, Justice Karnan episode point to this fact of unworthy judges being appointed to Higher Judiciary

Cons:

- It ~~would~~ ~~go~~ may go against the principle of 'Judicial Independence'
- Personal information obtained through RTI may be misused to blackmail judge to get favourable judgement
- ~~Disclosure of 'sensitive Information' might go a threaten~~

Given these Pros and Cons, ~~Judici~~ question isn't whether Judiciary

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should be brought within the ambit of RTI, but ~~solve~~ is about ~~to~~ how a balance of Right to Information of people and Independence of Judiciary be achieved by bringing it under RTI to check 'misuse of power' and enhance transparency.

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13. Differentiate between pressure groups and political parties. It is often said that pressure groups are primarily a consequence of inadequacies of the political parties in India. Discuss the above statement in the context of rising environmental protection groups.

दबाव समूहों और राजनीतिक दलों के बीच अंतर बताईए। प्रायः यह कहा जाता है कि दबाव समूह मुख्य रूप से भारत में राजनीतिक दलों की अयोग्यता का परिणाम हैं। पर्यावरण संरक्षण समूहों की बढ़ती संख्या के संदर्भ में ऊपर्युक्त कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Pressure Group	Political Party
- It ~~A~~ doesn't get it-self directly involved in coming to power and hence don't fight Elections	- It aims to come to power by fighting Election
- It's usually confined only to few issues e.g. 'Association of Democratic Reform' is involved to make governanance clean	- It's involved in range of issues confronting common man
- It's composed of people having similar ~~ideology~~ interest i.e. it's a Homogenous ~~peo~~ group of people	- It's composed of people having divergent interests since they want to win election, thereby requires popular support from heterogenous group

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There are many pressure groups active in Environment Protection like Air, water, land pollution, deforestation, biodiversity loss etc. Some of the notable such ~~Environmental~~ Pressure groups are IUCN, World Wide Fund for Nature, 'Save Tiger' campaign group etc.

Political parties are interested in winning elections and coming to power. Therefore they are not raising issues ~~like~~ relating to environment as people of India largely are not aware of such 'Environmental Activism'. This ~~gap~~ ~~has~~ neglect of Environment Issue has resulted in ~~huge~~ constant Environmental degradation for Urbanisation and Industrialisation needs.

It's to fill this gap of neglect, Pressure groups have come to the fore and pressurised govt. of the day to look for Environmental protection and go for 'Sustainable

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Need of hour is awareness among the people at large about Environment Issue to adequately and meaningfully address the problem through normal political process itself as pressure groups have inherent limitation on the impact, it could have.

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14. Give an account of the factors responsible for the limited success of Lok Adalats. What measures are required to ensure that Lok Adalats function as an effective dispute redressal mechanism?

लोक अदालतों की सीमित सफलता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण दीजिए। लोक अदालतें प्रभावी विवाद निवारण तंत्र के रूप में कार्य करें, इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जाने आवश्यक हैं?

Lok Adalats is an 'Alternative Dispute Resolution' ~~an~~ platform, organised on a regular basis to try several cases relating to civil, criminal, land related, matrimonial disputes etc. ~~It is~~

Lok Adalat has been given statutory status under 'Legal Services Authority Act, 1987'. ~~Over the years,~~ It was done with the purpose to make justice accessible to common man at low cost ~~and to~~ ~~an~~ and timely manner. ~~It~~

However, its success has not yet been fully achieved due to number of reasons like:

- low awareness among the people about existance of ~~such~~ 'Lok Adalat'
- Mandate of 'Lok Adalat' is narrow in the sense that it can try limited matters only. — i.e. it can't try

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- there's no permanent 'Lok Adalat'. Rather it's held periodically on an ad-hoc basis, thereby limiting its use to a common people
- Award of Lok Adalat is final and binding. It can't be challenged in any court of law. Hence, disputing parties often refrain from approaching Lok Adalats as it closes door for further appeal

Measures Required to make it Effective:

- Its mandate should be increased to cover more matters
- Awareness campaign needs to be undertaken to make people aware about existance of Lok Adalat
- ~~Quality of~~ conciliation/mediation hearing disputes need to be well accepted among the people and should be thorough with legal knowledge to improve effectiveness of Lok Adalat
- Permanent Lok Adalats should be established.

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'Lok Adalat' is an effective ADR mechanism to decongest courts and to provide speedy, inexpensive justice. It must be strengthened to realise its full potential.

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15. Part IV of the Indian Constitution has great value as it provides for social and economic democracy. In light of the above statement, discuss the importance and limitations of this part of the constitution.

भारतीय संविधान के भाग IV का अत्यधिक महत्व है क्योंकि यह राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र से भिन्न सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक लोकतंत्र हेतु प्रावधान करता है। उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में, संविधान के इस भाग के महत्व तथा सीमाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Part IV of Indian Constitution provides a set of principles to Central and State governments to incorporate them into their planning and policy making, to realise the goal of social and Economic Justice enshrined in Constitution.

Importance of Part IV:

Part IV establishes a 'Welfare State' - giving primary role of Welfare of the people to 'State'. It seeks to ~~balance~~ compliment Part III of Indian Constitution providing for Fundamental Rights to the people, by establishing social and Economic Democracy.

India has a vast inequality in both Social as well as Economic spheres. Number of vulnerable sections like Children Women, Old Age people, Disabled etc. require the support of state for upliftment.

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Similarly, caste inequality, unemployment, poverty, malnutrition etc. call for proactive role to be played by State to achieve Preambular values of 'Liberty ; Equality , ~~and~~ Fraternity and Justice'.

Part IV of Constitution, by providing set of directives like welfare of Old age people, children, disabled etc., provision of Maternity relief, checking concentration of Wealth, right to work, upliftment of SC/ST, organising Agriculture on Scientific lines, promoting Cottage Industry etc. seek to establish social as well as ~~political~~ economic democracy, which is essential to achieve political democracy.

Limitations of Part IV:

- Part IV ~~is~~ provides merely a guidelines and isn't enforceable in a court of law
- Though it provides for progressive measures, but its implementation hinges on Economic capacity of 'State' thereby limiting its realisation

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16. Government advertisements have often been viewed as misuse of taxpayer's money for enhancing the image of political parties. Discuss in the light of relevant SC rulings. Also enumerate the recommendations made by the Twentieth Law Commission to address the issue of paid news and political advertisements.

सरकारी विज्ञापनों को प्रायः राजनीतिक दलों की छवि का महिमामंडन करने के लिए करदाताओं के पैसे के दुरुपयोग के रूप में देखा जाता है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के नवीनतम निर्णयों के आलोक में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके साथ ही पेड न्यूज और राजनीतिक विज्ञापनों के मुद्दे का समाधान करने के लिए 20वें विधि आयोग द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

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17. In a paradigmatic shift from the command and control approach of the past, NITI Aayog accommodates diverse points of view in a collaborative, rather than confrontationist setting. Comment.

प्रतिमानी परिवर्तन (paradigmatic shift) के तहत, पूर्ववर्ती कमांड एंड कंट्रोल (कमान और नियंत्रण) के दृष्टिकोण से परे नीति आयोग अब टकराव की बजाय सहयोगी विचार के साथ विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों का समायोजन करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NITI Aayog replaced the erstwhile 'Planning Commission' in 2015, thereby heralding into a new Era of 'Competitive cooperative federalism' as opposed to erstwhile 'command and control approach' of Centre towards states

Difference b/w Planning Commission and NITI Aayog

- While the former had majority representatives from the Centre, NITI Aayog has wider representation of not only Centre but equally that of states in its 'Governing Council' as well as 'Regional Councils', thereby giving greater say to states
- Earlier 'Planning Commission'ʼs role of unilaterally preparing five-year plans as well as allocating resources for plan expenditure has been done away with

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and NITI Aayog has the role ~~only~~ of preparing '3 years Action Agenda' through wider participation of states as well as to act as 'policy think-tank'

- NITI Aayog ~~provides~~ seeks to infuse competitive spirit among states by providing them greater autonomy ~~to~~ in various social-economic-financial spheres, as opposed to Planning Commission's role ~~of~~ of effectively making states merely Implementing Agencies of Centrally decided plans and programs

- ~~A~~ ~~3~~ ~~Chief~~ Various committees of Chief Ministers established for ~~sev~~ reversal issues like nationalising CSS, skill India, Swachha Bharat Mission etc. point to the fact of greater role of states in National Development

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Doing away with ~~Planning Com~~ Planning Commission marked by 'command and control' and herdding into a 'cooperative approach' of NITI Aayog is a welcome step to make states equal partner in developmental issues.

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18. Vast powers have been vested in the office of the Speaker to strengthen the democratic institutions of the parliamentary system, and not to stifle dissent or protest in the House. Comment in the context of India.

लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष को व्यापक शक्तियां वस्तुतः संसदीय प्रणाली की लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं को मजबूत बनाने के लिए निहित की गई हैं, न कि सदन में असहमति या विरोध को दबाने के लिए। भारत के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Office of Speaker has been one of the offices enjoying high Dignity and Authority. It has been conferred with wide ranging powers to ensure smooth functioning of Legislature. It's clear from various powers vested in Speaker like:

- to maintain decorum in the house
- to protect privilege of ~~House~~ Parliamentarian as well as of House as a whole
- to ensure smooth functioning of House
- to appoint various committees and its members to ensure ~~of~~ democratic functioning of legislature through participation of all.

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However, recently many of the concerns being raised against the 'Chair of Speaker', alleging it to stifle dissent and protest in the House. Recent cases of expulsion of members of opposition party in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu raised the allegation of political biasness of Speaker.

Speaker has often disqualified members of Opposition protesting against policies or actions of Government. e.g. Speaker of Lok Sabha disqualified protesting MPs post Demonetisation. This biasness of Speaker defeats the very purpose of holding government accountable to the Legislature. ~~as~~ through tools of Question Hour, Zero Hour, motions and Resolutions, functioning of Parliamentary Committees etc.

Need of the hour is to welcome and not suppress the dissent as it provides valuable Constructive criticism of Government's actions, thereby ensuring effective Governance.

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19. Tenth Schedule of the Constitution and the subsequent amendments have failed at solving the problem of defections and opportunistic politics. Critically analyse.

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची और पश्चातवर्ती संशोधन दलबदल और अवसरवादी राजनीति की समस्या को हल करने में विफल रहे हैं। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Post 1967, India witnessed ~~an~~ ~~ass~~ decline of 'Congress System' and ascendancy of Regional parties in Indian political system. This resulting Era of Coalition politics subsequently witnessed large scale Defections i.e. politicial changing party.

To check this rising tide of Defection, prevent use of money power and providing of stability of Govt., Parliament amended Constitution and inserted 'tenth Schedule' providing Anti-Defection law i.e. disqualification on the grounds of Defection through 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985. It provides for disqualification of legislator for voluntarily resigning from a party / violating 'party whip'. It was further amended to prohibit 'split' i.e. 1/3rd members splitting from a party.

However, recent events of Defections witnessed in Tamil Nadu, Andhra

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Pradesh, Goa etc. point to the limitations in curbing Defection by Anti-Defection Law.

Some of the problems in present 'Anti-Defection Law' are:

- It ~~doesn't provide a~~ vests the power of investigation and disqualification on 'speaker', which is a political office in India
- It doesn't provide ~~fo~~ time line within which Investigation needs to be completed, making it prone to misuse by speaker who often doesn't act against Defectors joining Ruling Party
- It doesn't provide ~~for~~ elaborate guidelines and manner of Investigation.

There's a need for reforming 'Anti-Defection Law' to make it more effective. Some of these amendments could be:

- Providing for elaborate and transparent

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time bound manner

- Powers of Disqualifications could be vested in President on recommendation of ECI like that in case of other disqualifications
- Institution of Speaker could be made 'neutral and impartial' on the lines of UK

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20. It is the Parliamentary system, with its basis on constant accountability, accommodation and inclusion, which can best serve the needs of the country. Examine, keeping in mind the arguments that are periodically put forward for adopting the Presidential system in India.

निरंतर जवाबदेही, समायोजन और समावेश पर आधारित संसदीय प्रणाली ही देश की आवश्यकताओं की सर्वोत्तम तरीके से पूर्ति कर सकती है। भारत में समय-समय पर राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली अपनाने हेतु प्रस्तुत किये जाने वाले तर्कों को ध्यान में रखते हुए परीक्षण कीजिए।

~~Ans~~

Migrating to 'Presidential form of Government' from present 'Parliamentary form of Government' has been a long standing demand put forward by many critics on various grounds like:

- Recent elections in India are not fought on party lines, rather they are fought with 'Prime Ministerial Face', akin to that present in 'Presidential form of Government'
- Presidential system provides for strict 'separation of power' and 'checks and balances' system thereby making misuse of power difficult
- It involves 'governance by Experts' unlike 'governance by amateur' as it happens in Parliamentary system
- It provides for stability of

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Legislature has fixed tenure.

However, ~~'Parti~~ despite these pros of 'Presidential form of Government', 'Parliamentary form' is suited to Indian conditions due to number of factors like:

- Executive, being directly accountable to Legislature provides for highest form of Accountability of Govt. towards Representatives of people, unlike 'Presidential form' where two Organs are completely separate & doesn't provide for such accountability
- India being a diverse country, Parliamentary form allows for representation of all diversity as power lies with 'Council of Ministers' representing diverse section as opposed to single Individual in 'Presidential system'
- Moreover, power with 'CoM' also checks Despotic tendency of President
- India has a long standing experience of working with 'Parliamentary form of Government', and it has worked well till date.

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Given that 'Parliamentary form of Govt' has been declared one of the Basic features by SC, migrating to 'Presidential form' is neither feasible, nor desirable.